

LANCASHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

INTERIM REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1945

(Presented to the County Council, March 13th, 1947)



F. Taylor & Co. (Blackpool) Ltd., Back Regent Road, Blackpool.

1946

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INTERIM REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the Year ended December 31st, 1945.

To the Chairman and Members of the Lancashire County Council.

I have the honour to submit for your consideration the fifty-seventh annual report on the health, sanitary conditions and circumstances of the Administrative County of Lancaster for the year ended 31st December, 1945, together with the vital statistics relative to that period.

At the suggestion of the Ministry of Health the report is again of the interim type, but though it does not attain to the ample proportions of the pre-war reports it has been possible this time to include many new tables and matters of public health interest.

During the first part of the year actual hostilities were still going on. In the latter part they had ceased, but in respect of the public health services, the stringencies due to the war continued with no relief from staffing and other difficulties. This report for the year 1945 may, therefore, be regarded as yet another record of the activities of the department under war conditions.

Observations on the vital statistics for the year 1945 are made in the succeeding paragraphs.

The birth-rate declined from 18·64 per 1,000 of population in 1944 to 16·62 in 1945—the first fall since 1935. It seems quite clear, however, from the Registrar-General's quarterly figures that the number of births in the year 1946 will more than restore the 1944 position.

The number of illegitimate live births rose to 2,182 in the year 1945, being 7·16 per cent. of the total live births. A steady increase has taken place each year since 1939 when the figure was 819. Most of the mothers of these illegitimate children and the children themselves require no more assistance than is normally rendered by the maternity and child welfare service to the rest of the community. There is, however, a residuum which needs help of the most sympathetic kind and this is provided under arrangements made by the County Council with a number of voluntary agencies.

The death-rate increased slightly from 12·84 per 1,000 population to 13·12 and, as in the previous year, slightly more than half the deaths were due to heart disease, cancer, and intra-cranial vascular lesions. It is satisfactory to be able to state that the death-rate due to pulmonary tuberculosis is the lowest ever recorded in the County statistics.

The maternal mortality rate of 2·32 per 1,000 total births, although 0·14 greater than in 1944, may be regarded as an indication of the consolidation of the progress made during the last ten years, at the beginning of which period the customary rate was approximately 5. The post-abortive sepsis rate and the number of notifications of puerperal pyrexia were the lowest ever recorded in this County. There seems to be no reason to fear that there will be a return to the days when Lancashire was a "black spot," so long as it is possible to maintain the present clinical services and continue the facilities now given to pregnant women to obtain nourishment of a suitable kind.

The infant mortality rate may also be regarded as an indication of a consolidation of the gain in the battle for the lives of children under one year of age. The gain is great since 1935—a rate of 50 per 1,000 live births as compared with one of 62—but it is truly remarkable in comparison with the rates prevailing at the beginning of the century.

With regard to notifiable infectious diseases, the County again enjoyed freedom from any major outbreak. There were no cases of smallpox; for the first time in the County statistics there was no death from the typhoid group of fevers; the number of notifications of cases of diphtheria was the lowest on record; and the number of cases of scarlet fever fell to 4,453, of whom only 5 died. There is, therefore, some reason for maintaining that improved environmental conditions and standards of living, together with immunisation against certain diseases, are potent weapons against contagion. Whilst these results are satisfactory, they should be regarded, for the present, as observed trends. In the case of virus diseases especially, our knowledge is incomplete and their future behaviour cannot be predicted.

The Council's domiciliary midwives continued to render good service in spite of housing and transport difficulties. Progress was made in the instruction of midwives in gas/air analgesia, the administration of which is rapidly coming to be regarded as a normal part of the conduct of a confinement.

The maternity and child welfare service continued its useful work and, indeed, extended its activities, and it was in no small measure responsible for the maintenance of the satisfactory statistics relating to mothers and infants, which have already been discussed.

Generally, it may be said that the services were well maintained in their essential features during 1945. In the domiciliary and clinic services it was possible by recruitment of temporary and part-time officers to carry out a substantial proportion of the volume of work normally undertaken. In the hospitals and institutions however, such assistance was not so readily available and a heavy burden, which in some institutions is not yet appreciably lightened, was borne by the staff.

In the report for 1944 reference was made to the proposals of the Government for the establishment of a comprehensive health service, based for administrative purposes upon County Councils and County Borough Councils or combinations of such local authorities. The suggestions contained in the White Paper did not meet with general agreement, and the present Government has made notable changes in the administrative arrangements. At the time of writing, an Act is on the Statute Book which will affect the public health services to an important extent. In general, the treatment of disease in institutions and clinics will no longer be the responsibility of local health authorities, and in respect of preventive methods a more positive direction by the Minister is envisaged. Powers have been taken in the Act to make regulations governing the duties of local health authorities, and ensuring that measures to safeguard the public health shall be widely applied.

The Act is undoubtedly a major piece of social legislation and provides means for broadening the field of investigation into the causes of ill-health, and for affording additional medical and nursing assistance to mitigate the hardships caused by sickness.

During the war years, the work of the department has been carried out largely by temporary staff directed by a comparatively small number of senior officers. Much praise is due to all concerned for the manner in which the services have been maintained.

Most of the members of the staff have now returned to duty after their war service and these are warmly welcomed back. There are some—fortunately few in number—who will not return, and the loss of these promising young men is mourned by all their colleagues.

To the members of the County Council I desire to tender, on behalf of the medical department, our most grateful thanks for their sympathetic and helpful administration. That the war years have passed over without a major failure of service is due to their firm support and encouragement.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

F. HALL,

County Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Department,
County Offices, Preston.
December, 1946.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE COUNTY

Area of Administrative County.—The area of the Administrative County *as constituted on the 31st December, 1945*, was 1,037,662 statute acres. There have been no alterations of boundary since the 1st April, 1940, when 468 acres were transferred to the County Borough of Bootle by the terms of the Bootle Corporation Act, 1939, as under :—

<i>From</i>	<i>Acreage transferred</i>	<i>Acreage remaining</i>
Litherland U.D.	39	818
West Lancashire R.D. :—		
Parish of Ford (<i>part</i>)	57	
,, ,, Netherton (<i>part</i>)	92	
,, ,, Sefton (<i>part</i>)	280	
	429	67,131

The Urban Districts of Farnworth and Prestwich were incorporated as Municipal Boroughs in 1939.

The acreage of each County district, adjusted in accordance with all alterations of boundary which have taken place since the Census of 1931, is given in Table 2, pages 56 to 63.

In the preparation of tables and statistics for this report, all adjustments necessary on account of the alteration of districts have been made, unless otherwise stated.

Population of Administrative County.—The civilian population of the Administrative County as estimated by the Registrar-General to the middle of the year 1945 was 1,832,420—a decrease of 5,380 on the estimate of 1,837,800 for the previous year. In this connection, it may be pointed out that there was a *natural* increase of 6,411 over 1944, the total loss of population to the Administrative County therefore being 11,791. The explanation of this may lie in the fact that many disturbing factors have influenced the population figures, e.g., conscription.

The total population of the urban districts in 1945 was estimated at 1,575,290 and that of the rural districts at 257,130.

The Census 1931 population of the Administrative County in terms of constitution as at the 31st December, 1945, i.e., adjusted in accordance with the alterations of boundaries since the census, was 1,779,809 (urban districts 1,564,210, rural districts 215,599). It will thus be seen that in spite of a net loss to the County of 15,264 of population consequent upon such adjustments, the 1945 estimate shows an increase of 52,611—equal to 2·9 per cent.—over the census figure. The percentage increases for the urban and rural districts are 0·7 and 19·2 respectively.

The tabular statement below shows the population of the Administrative County and of the urban and rural districts *at the date of the Census, 1931*, together with the estimates for the succeeding years :—

Year	Administrative County		Urban Districts		Rural Districts	
	Population	Annual increase or decrease	Population	Annual increase or decrease	Population	Annual increase or decrease
1931	1,795,073	—	1,531,112	—	263,961	—
1932	1,802,700	+ 7,627	1,536,200	+ 5,088	266,500	+ 2,539
1933	1,802,730	+ 30	1,570,232	+ 34,032	232,498	— 34,002
1934	1,807,090	+ 4,360	1,580,659	+ 10,427	226,431	— 6,067
1935	1,821,100	+ 14,010	1,591,510	+ 10,851	229,590	+ 3,159
1936	1,842,900	+ 21,800	1,606,500	+ 14,990	236,400	+ 6,810
1937	1,859,200	+ 16,300	1,616,700	+ 10,200	242,500	+ 6,100
1938	1,880,600	+ 21,400	1,631,900	+ 15,200	248,700	+ 6,200
1939	1,904,100	+ 23,500	1,643,500	+ 11,600	260,600	+ 11,900
1940	1,900,870	— 3,230	1,632,840	— 10,660	268,030	+ 7,430
1941	1,918,320	+ 17,450	1,641,020	+ 8,180	277,300	+ 9,270
1942	1,885,600	— 32,720	1,611,300	— 29,720	274,300	— 3,000
1943	1,848,650	— 36,950	1,580,760	— 30,540	267,890	— 6,410
1944	1,837,800	— 10,850	1,575,900	— 4,860	261,900	— 5,990
1945	1,832,420	— 5,380	1,575,290	— 610	257,130	— 4,770

Note : During the war years, 1939-45, non-civilians are excluded.

Table 2, pages 56 to 63, shows the estimated population of each County district at the middle of 1945, together with the Census, 1931 enumerations adjusted in accordance with the alterations of districts since that date.

The following table gives the area, population, persons per acre, and acres per person of the Administrative County *as constituted on the 31st December, 1945*, distributed between the non-county boroughs, urban and rural districts :—

	Area in acres. 31/12/1945	Population		Persons per acre	Acres per person
		Census, 1931 (adjusted)	Estimate of population, 1945		
Municipal Boroughs (26)	123,684	840,676	805,702	6.51	0.15
Urban Districts (68)	248,956	723,534	769,588	3.09	0.32
Rural Districts (15)	665,022	215,599	257,130	0.38	2.58
Administrative County (109)	1,037,662	1,779,809	1,832,420	1.76	0.56

VITAL STATISTICS.

Summary of Vital Statistics, 1889-1945.—The following table compares the County birth- and death-rates for the year 1945 with the previous year, and with the fifty-six years, 1889-1944, grouped in quinquennial periods :—

	Per 1,000 of estimated population				Maternal mortality ratio		Rate of deaths under one year per 1,000 live births
	Live birth-rate	Crudo death-rate	Death-rate from tuberculosis of respiratory system	Death-rate from cancer	Per 1,000 live births	Per 1,000 total (live and still) births	
Mean of 5 years—							
1889-1894 (6 years)	30.42	18.70	*1.36	—	—	—	155
1895-1899	28.34	17.64	1.19	—	—	—	167
1900-1904	26.51	15.89	0.94	0.61	—	—	151
1905-1909	24.54	14.35	0.88	0.70	—	—	128
1910-1914	22.26	13.90	0.84	0.86	†5.01	—	120
1915-1919	17.45	14.98	0.97	1.05	5.10	—	101
1920-1924	19.13	12.61	0.72	1.15	4.85	—	85
1925-1929	14.94	12.65	0.62	1.33	5.56	—	77
1930-1934	13.50	12.43	0.53	1.47	5.30	5.03	66
1935-1939	13.82	12.81	0.44	1.59	4.62	4.40	58
1940-1944	16.22	13.16	0.42	1.73	2.93	2.82	54
Year—							
1944	18.64	12.84	0.42	1.89	2.24	2.18	46
1945	16.62	13.12	0.38	1.90	2.39	2.32	50
Increase or decrease in 1945 on—							
Mean of 5 years, 1940-44	+0.40	—0.04	—0.04	+0.17	—0.54	—0.50	— 4
Previous year	—2.02	+0.28	—0.04	+0.01	+0.15	+0.14	+ 4

*Five years. †Four years.

Note : The death-rates given in this Report for the County area and for the County districts are (except where otherwise stated) “unweighted” or “crude” rates, i.e., they are neither “standardised” nor “corrected”.

Live Births and Birth-rates.—The number of live births registered in or belonging to the Administrative County during the year ended 31st December, 1945, was 30,455—a decrease of 3,813 compared with the previous year. In 1943 the live births numbered 32,034 or 1,579 more than in the year under report.

The sex of the children born alive during 1945 is shown below. For comparative purposes, the figures for the previous year and for 1938—the last year before the war—are also given.

Year	Urban Districts			Rural Districts			Administrative County		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1938	11,641	11,255	22,896	1,847	1,850	3,697	13,488	13,105	26,593
1944	15,160	14,232	29,392	2,472	2,404	4,876	17,632	16,636	34,268
1945	13,510	12,701	26,211	2,171	2,073	4,244	15,681	14,774	30,455

The 30,455 live births credited to the Administrative County represent a birth-rate of 16·62 per 1,000 of the estimated population—a decrease of 2·02 per 1,000 on the rate for the previous year. Compared with the average rate for the five years 1940-44, the 1945 rate shows an increase of 0·40 per 1,000.

The rate for the total urban districts in 1945 was 16·63 per 1,000 of the population, and that for the rural districts 16·50. These rates represent decreases of 2·02 and 2·11 respectively on those for the previous year.

With the recording of a new low level in the birth-rate in 1933, the continuous decline since 1891 (apart from the period immediately after the 1914-18 War) ceased and until the outbreak of war in 1939 a steady, though small, increase in the rate was recorded.

It is of interest to note the striking difference in the behaviour of the birth-rate during the war years 1939-45 as compared with the period of the first World War, 1914-18. In the earlier war the birth-rate dropped very rapidly from 1914 until 1918, recovered very slightly in 1919 and then rose sharply in 1920 to a level not previously recorded since 1909. In the recent war, however, the exact opposite was the case. The steady upward trend which the birth-rate had maintained from 1933 to 1938 continued until 1941, when it commenced to rise sharply until in 1944 it reached the highest level since 1921. Then, as mentioned above, in 1945 it decreased.

The difference in behaviour is clearly illustrated by the graph reproduced on page 54. For easy reference the live birth-rates for each of the last 57 years and for the quinquennial periods are given in Table 1 on page 55.

It is now usual for the live birth-rate for the Administrative County to be below the rate for the whole of England and Wales, and that for the year 1945 is no exception, being 1·3 per 1,000 of the estimated civilian population below the rate for the country as a whole.

The following table shows the County, urban and rural live birth-rates for the 10 years 1936 to 1945. For comparative purposes the birth-rates for the whole country are also given. The rates for the Administrative County area and for England and Wales from 1939 onwards are calculated per 1,000 of the estimated civilian population :—

	Live birth-rate per 1,000 of the estimated population									
	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Urban Districts	13·62	13·78	14·03	14·11	14·37	14·76	16·07	17·38	18·65	16·63
Rural Districts	13·71	14·05	14·86	15·12	14·87	14·55	15·42	16·98	18·61	16·50
Administrative County	13·63	13·81	14·14	14·25	14·44	14·73	15·97	17·32	18·64	16·62
England and Wales	14·8	14·9	15·1	14·9	14·8	14·9	17·0	18·1	19·8	*17·9

* Provisional figure.

The excess of births over deaths in the Administrative County for the 10 years, 1936-45, is shown below :—

Excess of births over deaths :

Year 1936	1,449	Year 1941	3,207
„ 1937	964	„ 1942	6,898
„ 1938	3,463	„ 1943	7,508
„ 1939	2,202	„ 1944	10,655
„ 1940	196	„ 1945	6,411

The number of births in each municipal borough, urban and rural district, together with the corresponding birth-rates, are given in Table 2, pages 56 to 63.

ILLEGITIMATE LIVE BIRTHS.—The births of illegitimate children registered during the year 1945, compared with those registered in the previous year and in 1938, are shown below :—

Year	No. of illegitimate live births	Increase on previous year	Percentage increase on previous year	Percentage of total live births
1938	860	+48	5·9	3·23
1944	1,735	+241	16·1	5·06
1945	2,182	+447	25·7	7·16

It will be seen that although there was a reduction of 3,813 in the total live births in 1945, there was again a considerable increase in the number of illegitimate live births, the figure being equivalent to a percentage increase of 25·7 over the previous year. The percentage to total live births increased from 5·06 to 7·16, which was 2·91 per cent. greater than the average for the five years, 1940-44, and 3·93 per cent. greater than in 1938.

STILLBIRTHS.—The following table shows that there was again a decrease in the number of stillbirths registered in the Administrative County during 1945, but the rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births was very slightly higher than the low record attained in 1944. The provisional stillbirth rate for the whole of England and Wales in 1945 was 28 per 1,000 total births. Expressed in terms of 1,000 of civilian population, the Administrative County rate was 0·52 against a provisional rate of 0·51 for England and Wales.

Year	Total No. of live and stillbirths registered	No. of stillbirths registered	Rate per 1,000 total births
1938	27,945	1,352	48
1944	35,319	1,051	29
1945	31,426	971	30

The local variation in the stillbirth rates in the area of the Administrative County is shown in Table 2, pages 56 to 63.

Deaths and Death-rates.—The total number of deaths registered in the Administrative County during 1945, after correction for inward and outward transfers, was 24,044—an increase of 431 as compared with the figure of 23,613 for the previous year.

The sex distribution of the persons dying during 1945 is shown below. The figures for the previous year and for 1938—the last year before the war—are given for comparative purposes.

Year	Urban Districts			Rural Districts.			Administrative County		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1938	10,278	10,095	20,373	1,394	1,363	2,757	11,672	11,458	23,130
1944	10,410	10,153	20,563	1,551	1,499	3,050	11,961	11,652	23,613
1945	10,541	10,557	21,098	1,454	1,492	2,946	11,995	12,049	24,044

The following table gives the deaths in age periods in 1945, compared with each of the previous ten years :—

Year	Deaths in age periods											Total
	0—	1—	2—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—	
1935	1,506	213	303	496	688	988	1,300	2,273	4,247	6,025	4,955	22,994
1936	1,468	248	288	484	643	931	1,250	2,347	4,386	6,227	5,412	23,684
1937	1,613	238	295	391	706	955	1,376	2,476	4,574	6,587	5,514	24,725
1938	1,463	238	319	460	628	818	1,223	2,170	4,299	6,262	5,250	23,130
1939	1,549	168	220	380	561	862	1,204	2,281	4,550	6,831	6,238	24,844
1940	1,636	533		431	2,976			7,722		13,969		27,267
1941	1,754	584		477	2,868			6,720		12,653		25,056
1942	1,593	386		350	2,427			6,365		12,108		23,229
1943	1,735	409		304	2,308			6,429		13,341		24,526
1944	1,594	337		338	2,118			6,223		13,003		23,613
1945	1,525	324		293	2,007			6,241		13,654		24,044

A classified statement of the causes of death in 1945, by age groups and sex for the aggregates of the urban and rural districts is given in Table 4, page 69.

The crude death-rate for the Administrative County for 1945 at 13·12 per 1,000 estimated population was 0·28 per 1,000 greater than that for the previous year. The rate for the total urban districts increased from 13·02 per 1,000 population to 13·39 but that for the total rural districts at 11·45 per 1,000 was 0·19 less than in 1944.

The table below shows the crude death-rates of the County from 1935 to 1945, together with those for the urban and rural areas, and also gives the rates for England and Wales. All rates from 1939 onwards are calculated per 1,000 estimated civilian population :—

	Crudo death-rate per 1,000 of the estimated population.										
	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Urban Districts	12·78	13·09	13·47	12·48	13·33	14·78	13·40	12·59	13·51	13·02	13·39
Rural Districts	11·54	11·21	12·14	11·08	11·20	11·63	11·03	10·68	11·79	11·64	11·45
Administrative County	12·62	12·85	13·29	12·29	13·04	14·34	13·06	12·31	13·26	12·84	13·12
England and Wales	11·7	12·1	12·4	11·6	12·1	14·3	13·5	12·3	13·0	12·73	*12·61

* Provisional figure.

Compared with the average rate for the five years 1940-44, the County rate for 1945 shows a decrease of 0·04 per 1,000 population.

It is usual for the County death-rate to be higher than that for the country as a whole, and the 1945 figure is no exception being 0·5 greater than the rate for England and Wales. The County death-rate, however, is a "crude" death-rate and in order to obtain a true comparison with the rate for the country as a whole, it should be adjusted by the use of an areal comparability factor. This factor has not been available since 1941.

In Table 1 on page 55 are given the annual death-rates with the quinquennial averages since the year 1889 for the County and the aggregated urban and rural districts. The graph on page 54 shows the trend of the County death-rate over the past 57 years.

Details of the deaths in the various sanitary areas, classified under the headings given in the new Abridged List of Causes as used in England and Wales and Northern Ireland (Manual of the International List of Causes of Death, 1938), are given in Table 3, pages 64 to 68, and are shown for each district by sex in Table 2, pages 56 to 63.

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.—The relative importance of the principal causes of death is shown in the following table :—

Cause of death	1944		1945	
	No. of deaths	Percentage to total deaths	No. of deaths	Percentage to total deaths
Heart disease	6,311	26·7	6,641	27·6
Cancer	3,486	14·7	3,483	14·4
Intra-cranial vascular lesions	2,748	11·6	2,833	11·7
Bronchitis	1,539	6·5	1,697	7·0
Violence (including suicide and road traffic accidents)	997	4·2	909	3·7
Congenital malformations, birth injury, infantile disease and premature birth	970	4·1	901	3·7
Tuberculosis (all forms)	955	4·0	870	3·6
Pneumonia (all forms)	800	3·3	842	3·5
Other diseases of circulatory system	596	2·5	700	2·9
Nephritis	681	2·8	684	2·8
*Certain infectious diseases	270	1·1	282	1·1
Influenza	186	0·7	146	0·6

* Includes smallpox, measles, scarlet fever, whooping cough, diphtheria, typhoid and paratyphoid fevers, and diarrhoea (under 2 years).

An examination of the age-groups of some of the principal causes of death reveals that of the 6,641 deaths ascribed to heart disease, 4,743 or 71·4 per cent. occurred amongst persons over 65 years of age; of the 3,483 cancer deaths, 1,859 or 53·3 per cent. ; of the 2,833 deaths due to intra-cranial vascular lesions, 2,106 or 74·3 per cent. ; whilst of the 1,697 deaths attributed to bronchitis, there were 1,082 or 63·7 per cent. Deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis of persons between the ages of 15 and 44 years amounted to 399 or 56·2 per cent. of the total of 709.

In the paragraphs following reference is made to the direct contribution to mortality of the chief causes of death. As mentioned in the note on page 8, the death-rates, unless otherwise stated, are "crude" rates, and in considering the statistics the ageing of the population should be borne in mind. The "crude" death-rates of diseases mainly affecting elderly people, such as heart disease, cancer, intra-cranial vascular lesions, etc., overstate the real mortality average.

HEART DISEASE.—The number of deaths in 1945 classified under the heading “heart disease”, 6,641 (males 3,191, females 3,450) was 330 in excess of the figure for the previous year, and was, as usual, considerably larger than that for any other item in the list of causes of death. It represented 27·6 per cent. of the total deaths from all causes and was equivalent to a death-rate of 3·62 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

The following table shows how, over a period of years, the fatalities from heart disease have increased :—

Year	No. of deaths	Crude death-rate per 1,000 population	Year	No. of deaths	Crude death-rate per 1,000 population
1928	3,506	1·93	1937	6,217	3·34
1929	4,523	2·49	1938	6,224	3·30
1930	4,230	2·34	1939	7,085	3·72
1931	4,824	2·67	1940	6,571	3·45
1932	4,823	2·67	1941	5,960	3·10
1933	5,232	2·89	1942	5,884	3·12
1934	5,052	2·79	1943	6,150	3·32
1935	5,444	2·98	1944	6,311	3·43
1936	6,012	3·26	1945	6,641	3·62

In the table below are given the number of deaths from heart disease at various age periods in the Urban and Rural districts and the Administrative County during 1945. For comparative purposes the figures for the previous year and for 1938 are also given :—

Year	Urban Districts						Rural Districts						Administrative County					
	All ages	0–	5–	15–	45–	65–	All ages	0–	5–	15–	45–	65–	All ages	0–	5–	15–	45–	65–
1938	5,428	2	23	303	1,486	3,614	796	—	1	39	198	558	6,224	2	24	342	1,684	4,177
1944	5,457	1	18	254	1,311	3,873	854	1	1	41	177	634	6,311	2	19	295	1,488	4,507
1945	5,747	4	22	240	1,424	4,057	894	—	3	31	174	686	6,641	4	25	271	1,598	4,742

CANCER.—Deaths from cancer in the Administrative County during 1945 accounted for 3,483 or 14·4 per cent. of the total deaths from all causes. These deaths represented a decrease of 3 as compared with 1944. The mortality rate is equivalent to 1·90 per 1,000 of the estimated population or 0·01 per 1,000 greater than in the previous year. For the urban districts the death-rate was 1·93 per 1,000, and 1·66 in the rural districts.

The table below gives the number of deaths assigned to cancer, together with the death-rates since 1900, the first year for which cancer records for the Administrative County are available. For comparative purposes, the rates for England and Wales are also given. The rates shown, both for the Administrative County and for England and Wales from 1939 onwards are calculated per 1,000 estimated civilian population.

Year	No. of deaths	Death-rate per 1,000 pop'n		Year	No. of deaths	Death-rate per 1,000 pop'n	
		Administra-tive County	England and Wales			Administra-tive County	England and Wales
1900	1,072	0·54	0·90	1923	2,076	1·17	1·26
1901	1,149	0·62		1924	2,182	1·22	1·29
1902	1,113	0·60		1925	2,273	1·27	1·33
1903	1,223	0·65		1926	2,312	1·29	1·36
1904	1,229	0·65		1927	2,411	1·33	1·37
1905	1,164	0·65		1928	2,514	1·38	1·42
1906	1,214	0·69		1929	2,560	1·41	1·43
1907	1,254	0·70		1930	2,564	1·41	1·45
1908	1,283	0·71		1931	2,705	1·49	1·48
1909	1,374	0·75		1932	2,688	1·49	1·51
1910	1,333	0·74		1933	2,689	1·48	1·52
1911	1,493	0·86	0·99	1934	2,746	1·51	1·56
1912	1,466	0·83	1·02	1935	2,835	1·55	1·58
1913	1,618	0·93	1·06	1936	2,954	1·60	1·62
1914	1,668	0·95	1·06	1937	2,960	1·59	1·63
1915	1,577	0·94	1·21	1938	3,084	1·63	1·66
1916	1,728	1·06	1·16	1939	3,087	1·62	1·63
1917	1,713	1·09	1·19	1940	3,058	1·60	1·72
1918	1,727	1·12	1·19	1941	3,167	1·65	1·78
1919	1,793	1·07	1·18	1942	3,333	1·76	1·83
1920	1,880	1·08	1·16	1943	3,285	1·77	1·90
1921	1,981	1·12	1·21	1944	3,486	1·89	1·90
1922	2,063	1·16	1·22	1945	3,483	1·90	*1·93

* Provisional figure.

The cancer death-rate for each County district for the year 1945 is given in Table 2, pages 56 to 63.

In interpreting the crude mortality figures for cancer, two important factors affecting the increase should be borne in mind, i.e., the increasing longevity of the population and greater accuracy in the diagnosis of the disease. It should be remembered, also, that the death-rates are crude rates and are not standardised or corrected for the age and sex constitution of the population of the County.

Apart from that of 1931, the death-rate for the Administrative County has always been below that for the country as a whole, and the rate for 1945 is no exception, being 0.03 lower.

The following table shows the number of cancer deaths in the County area in certain age periods and by sex during 1945 compared with the previous year and with the last pre-war year, 1938 :—

Age groups — Years	1938			1944			1945		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
0—	—	3	3	3	3	6	3	2	5
5—	5	3	8	4	5	9	3	4	7
15—	83	143	226	108	146	254	98	160	258
45—	593	730	1,323	675	775	1,450	628	726	1,354
65—	735	789	1,524	885	882	1,767	913	946	1,859
All ages	1,416	1,668	3,084	1,675	1,811	3,486	1,645	1,838	3,483

Since 1940, the Registrar-General in supplying statistics of cancer deaths, has classified them according to the sites affected. The following table shows the site incidence of the cancer deaths in the Administrative County during 1945 as compared with the two previous years :—

Site affected	Sex	1943					1944					1945				
		All ages	0—	15—	45—	65—	All ages	0—	15—	45—	65—	All ages	0—	15—	45—	65—
Buccal cavity and œso-phagus	M.	160	2	8	44	106	202	—	3	59	140	181	1	3	46	131
Uterus	F.	220	—	21	121	78	211	—	16	122	73	210	1	16	117	76
Stomach and duodenum	M.	359	—	20	161	178	373	—	31	157	185	387	—	21	160	206
	F.	293	—	17	95	181	299	—	18	113	168	314	—	20	106	188
Breast	M.	3	—	—	1	2	2	—	—	2	—	4	—	—	2	2
	F.	321	—	29	159	133	352	—	32	158	162	367	1	42	148	176
All other sites	M.	1,021	6	55	425	535	1,098	7	74	457	560	1,073	5	74	420	574
	F.	908	2	74	358	474	949	8	80	382	479	947	4	82	355	506
All sites—Total	M.	1,543	8	83	631	821	1,675	7	108	675	885	1,645	6	98	628	913
	F.	1,742	2	141	733	866	1,811	8	146	775	882	1,838	6	160	726	946

Mention is made on page 23 of the work done in 1945 under the scheme of the Lancashire Public Assistance Committee which has been in operation in the Administrative County for some years.

INTRACRANIAL VASCULAR LESIONS.—The number of deaths assigned to this condition showed an increase of 85 on the figure for the previous year. The 2,833 fatalities were equivalent to a death-rate of 1.54 per 1,000 of the population and represented 11.7 per cent. of the deaths from all causes. In 1944 the mortality rate was 1.49.

An examination of Table 4, page 69, reveals that of the 2,833 deaths, 2,106 or 74.3 per cent. were of persons of 65 years of age and over.

BRONCHITIS.—Bronchitis is becoming relatively more important as a cause of death in the Administrative County. In 1938 the number of deaths from this condition was 732 or 3.1 per cent. of the total deaths from all causes, whilst the respective figures for 1945 were 1,697 and 7.05 per cent. The deaths registered in 1945 showed an increase of 158 over those in 1944 and were equivalent to a mortality rate of 0.92 per 1,000 population. Of the 1,697 deaths, 1,082 or 63.7 per cent., were persons aged 65 years and over.

VIOLENCE.—Violence, which here includes road traffic accidents and suicide, was responsible for 909 deaths or 88 fewer than in the previous year. The equivalent death-rate was 0·49 per 1,000 population. Of the total deaths from all causes, this cause accounted for 3·7 per cent.

CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS, BIRTH INJURY, INFANTILE DISEASE AND PREMATURE BIRTH.—There was a reduction in the number of deaths assigned to this group in 1945. The deaths registered numbered 901 as compared with 970 in the previous year, and were equivalent to 3·7 per cent. of the total deaths from all causes. Expressed in terms of 1,000 of population the number of deaths was equivalent to a rate of 0·49. From this group of causes 849 deaths were of infants under 1 year of age and represented 55·6 per cent. of all infant deaths during 1945.

TUBERCULOSIS.—Pulmonary.—The deaths registered during 1945 as due to tuberculosis of the respiratory system numbered 709 and were equivalent to a death-rate of 0·38 per 1,000 of the estimated population. The rate in the urban districts was 0·40 and that in the rural districts 0·28.

The rate of 0·38 for the Administrative County is 0·04 per 1,000 less than the rate for the preceding year and is the lowest ever recorded in the County statistics.

Below are given the County death-rates from pulmonary tuberculosis, together with the mortality per cent. of total deaths for the years 1938-45. For comparative purposes the rates for England and Wales are also given. The death-rates for the County areas and for England and Wales from 1939 onwards are calculated per 1,000 estimated civilian population.

Year	Administrative County			England & Wales
	Death-rate per 1,000 of population			Death-rate per 1,000 of population
	Urban	Rural	County	
1938	0·46	0·20	0·42	0·53
1939	0·44	0·29	0·42	0·52
1940	0·48	0·31	0·46	0·59
1941	0·46	0·27	0·43	0·60
1942	0·43	0·26	0·41	0·54
1943	0·43	0·29	0·41	0·56
1944	0·44	0·28	0·42	0·52
1945	0·40	0·28	0·38	*0·52

* Provisional figure.

The following table shows the male and female deaths from this disease at various age periods during 1945, compared with the previous year and the year 1938.

Year	Age periods—years.													
	All ages		0—		1—		5—		15—		45—		65—	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1938	472	330	—	—	2	1	—	9	255	248	183	62	32	10
1944	459	314	1	1	3	3	1	3	203	249	208	41	43	17
1945	436	273	1	—	2	2	5	6	192	207	185	39	51	19

The death-rate from pulmonary tuberculosis (classified as “tuberculosis of the respiratory system”) for each urban and rural district in the County area in the year 1945, is given in Table 2, pages 56 to 63, and the deaths in each district ascribed to this disease are shown in Table 3, pages 64 to 68.

Non-pulmonary.—The deaths in 1945 from non-pulmonary tuberculosis numbered 161 or 0·08 per 1,000 of the population.

The table below analyses in age groups the deaths from this cause during 1945. The figure for the previous year and also 1938 are given for comparison :—

Year	Age periods—years													
	All ages		0—		1—		5—		15—		45—		65—	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1938	91	86	7	6	17	24	10	7	36	32	12	13	9	4
1944	106	76	11	1	31	23	12	10	34	31	13	5	5	6
1945	75	86	7	3	22	24	19	17	15	26	8	11	4	5

TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.—During the year under report the following “transfers” were made :— 7,195 persons, having a fixed or usual residence in the Administrative County, died in a district other than that in which they resided, and these (known as inward transfers) have been allocated to their proper districts ; 6,957 deaths occurring in County districts of persons not belonging thereto were transferred to the areas to which they belonged.

Maternal Mortality.—The deaths in the Administrative County in 1945 assigned to puerperal and post-abortive sepsis numbered 14, and there were 59 attributed to other maternal causes, a total of 73, which is equivalent to a mortality rate of 2·32 per 1,000 total (live and still) births. This rate represents an increase on the previous year of 0·14.

The following table gives particulars of the mortality of women in or associated with childbirth per thousand total births (live and still) during 1945 and the previous ten years. The County rates are contrasted with those for England and Wales :—

Year	Administrative County							England and Wales		
	No. of total births (live & still)	No. of deaths			Mortality per 1,000 total births			Mortality per 1,000 total births		
		Puerperal and post-abortive sepsis	Other maternal causes	Total	Puerperal and post-abortive sepsis	Other maternal causes	Total	Puerperal and post-abortive sepsis	Other maternal causes	Total
1935	25,506	45	76	121	1·76	2·98	4·74	1·61	2·32	3·93
1936	26,480	40	90	130	1·51	3·39	4·90	1·34	2·31	3·65
1937	26,961	35	100	135	1·29	3·71	5·00	0·94	2·19	3·13
1938	27,945	26	75	101	0·93	2·68	3·61	0·86	2·11	2·97
1939	*28,406	26	81	107	0·91	2·85	3·76	1·02	2·11	3·13
1940	*28,784	32	66	98	1·11	2·29	3·40	0·81	1·86	2·68
1941	*29,861	24	73	97	0·80	2·44	3·24	0·83	1·96	2·80
1942	31,314	30	53	83	0·95	1·69	2·65	0·77	1·71	2·48
1943	33,272	27	61	88	0·81	1·83	2·64	0·73	1·55	2·29
1944	35,319	17	60	77	0·48	1·69	2·18	0·59	1·33	1·92
1945	31,426	14	59	73	0·44	1·87	2·32	†0·49	†1·30	†1·79

* Specially compiled figures for the calculation of maternal mortality rates.

† Provisional figures.

It will be seen from the above table that there was once again a decrease in the mortality from puerperal and post-abortive sepsis. Although the death-rate from all other maternal causes was slightly greater than in the previous year, it was nevertheless 0·11 per 1,000 total births less than the average of the five previous years. Similarly, a comparison of the total maternal mortality rate for 1945 with the average rate of the previous five years shows a decrease of 0·5 per 1,000 total births.

The combined rate for all the County urban districts in 1945 was 2·29 per 1,000 total births, and for the combined rural districts 2·50, representing increases of 0·15 and 0·11 per 1,000 total births respectively. The average rates for the previous five years were : urban districts 2·79, rural districts 2·96.

The maternal mortality rate for each County district for the year 1945 is given in Table 2, pages 56 to 63.

Investigation of Maternal Deaths.—The Minister of Health considers that it is still necessary to investigate each maternal death as a matter of routine. In the County area every maternal death is investigated by an experienced medical officer. In 80 County districts these investigations are undertaken by the Assistant County Medical Officers of Health and in the remaining 29 districts the investigations are carried out by the local Medical Officers of Health who are whole-time officials. A confidential report prepared on the facts and circumstances of each fatality is forwarded to the Ministry of Health.

Infant Mortality.—Deaths of infants under one year of age registered in the Administrative County during 1945 numbered 1,525—a decrease of 69 on the previous year. The infant mortality rate yielded by these deaths was 50 per 1,000 live births, which, although 4 per 1,000 greater than in 1944, was lower than for any other previous year in the County records. Compared with the average rate for the five years, 1940-44, it showed an improvement of 4 per 1,000 live births.

An analysis of the causes of infant mortality during the last ten years is given in the following table :—

Causes of infant deaths.	No. of deaths of infants under 1 year.									
	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Total—All Causes	1,468	1,613	1,463	1,549	1,636	1,754	1,593	1,735	1,594	1,525
Measles	19	8	21	1	25	15	9	5	13	7
Scarlet fever	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping cough	33	35	15	33	17	67	14	40	19	15
Diphtheria	4	1	—	3	4	4	2	1	3	1
Influenza	6	12	6	10	13	5	9	13	8	7
Cerebro-spinal fever	3	13	1	9	15	14	10	11	11	10
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	1	1	—	2	3	2	1	4	2	1
Other forms of tuberculosis	15	7	13	15	15	16	10	10	12	10
Bronchitis	48	55	46	54	83	71	54	73	48	40
Pneumonia (all forms)	187	235	195	176	253	304	244	320	222	246
Other respiratory diseases	6	3	4	4	4	10	3	4	5	6
Diarrhoea	80	89	69	92	97	112	140	155	127	167
Congenital malformations, birth injury, infantile disease and premature birth.....	878	972	921	982	928	918	917	918	922	849
All other causes	187	182	170	167	179	216	180	181	202	166
DEATH RATES—										
Per 1,000 live births	58	62	55	57	59	61	52	54	46	50
Per 1,000 estimated population	0.79	0.86	0.77	0.81	0.86	0.91	0.84	0.93	0.86	0.83
Percentage of infant deaths to total deaths at all ages	6.19	6.52	6.32	6.23	5.95	7.00	6.85	7.07	6.75	6.34

It is interesting to study Table 1 on page 55 which shows the trend of the infant mortality rate since 1889—the first year for which County statistics are available. In 1893, as the table shows, the deaths of infants were equivalent to 177 per 1,000 live births. The significance of this is perhaps best appreciated when it is realised that had the 1893 rate obtained in 1945, the number of children dying under one year of age would have been 5,390 instead of the actual figure of 1,525.

The following table gives the County, urban and rural infant death-rates per 1,000 live births for 1945 and the preceding ten years. The rates for England and Wales per 1,000 *related* live births are also given :—

	Rate of deaths of children under 1 year per 1,000 live births										
	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Urban Districts	62	59	64	55	57	60	62	54	55	47	51
Rural Districts	57	47	51	53	52	50	51	44	47	41	43
Administrative County	62	58	62	55	57	59	61	52	54	46	50
England and Wales	57	59	58	53	50	56	60	50	49	45	*46

* Provisional figure.

It will be seen from the above table that the infant death-rate for the Administrative County is usually slightly greater than that for the country as a whole.

MORTALITY OF ILLEGITIMATE INFANTS.—The table below shows the differential incidence of mortality during 1945 and the preceding five years amongst legitimate and illegitimate infants under one year of age in the urban and rural districts and the Administrative County :—

Year	Mortality per 1,000 live births								
	Urban Districts			Rural Districts			Administrative County		
	Legiti- mate infants	Illegiti- mate infants	Total	Legiti- mate infants	Illegiti- mate infants	Total	Legiti- mate infants	Illegiti- mate infants	Total
1940	58	111	60	49	87	50	57	108	59
1941	61	100	62	52	23	51	59	91	61
1942	52	83	54	42	91	44	51	84	52
1943	53	89	55	46	93	47	52	90	54
1944	45	78	47	40	42	41	45	74	46
1945	49	70	51	41	71	43	48	71	50

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE COUNTY

Hospital Accommodation for Smallpox and Other Infectious Diseases.—The table below shows the nature of the hospital accommodation, both for smallpox and other infectious diseases, provided in, or available for, each County sanitary district :—

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION for Smallpox and other Infectious Diseases.
(Extracted from the local health reports.)

DISTRICT.	Nature of Hospital Accommodation.	
	For infectious diseases other than smallpox.	For smallpox.
Abram	Joint at Astley (Leigh Joint Hospital Board)	for all purposes
Atherton		
Golborne		
Kearsley		
Leigh (B)		
Swinton and Pendlebury (B)		
Tyldesley	Agreement with Burnley C.B. and Bury C.B.	Municipal Smallpox Hospital
Worsley		
Accrington (B)	Joint at Heath Charnock	Finnington (Blackburn)
Adlington		
Chorley (B)	Own hospital (Bryn Road)	Nil
Leyland		
Chorley (R)	Own hospital	Joint at Hartshead, Ashton-under-Lyne
Ashton-in-Makerfield	Hyde Borough Hospital	
Ashton-under-Lyne (B)	Arrangement with Oldham C.B. and Manchester C.B.	Joint at Hartshead, Ashton-under-Lyne
Audenshaw	Arrangement with Ashton-under-Lyne (B), Oldham C.B., Manchester C.B., Rochdale C.B., etc.	
FaiIsworth	Agreement with Horwich, etc., Joint Hospital Committee	Agreement with Bury, etc., Joint Hospital Board
Limehurst (R)	Agreement with Bury, etc., Joint Hospital Board	Joint at Todmorden
Aspull	Joint with Burnley C.B. (Kibble Bank)	Joint with Burnley C.B. (Crown Point)
Bacup (B)		
Barrowford		
Brierfield		
Colne (B)		
Nelson (B)		
Padilham	Agreement with Ashton-in-Makerfield	Old House, Crank Road Nil Bury and District Joint Hospital Arrangement with Bury C.B.
Trawden		
Burnley (R)	Joint at Lancaster (B), Slyne Road	Arrangement with Fylde Joint Hospital Board (Elswick)
Billinge and Winstanley		
Blackrod	Joint at Fall Birch, Horwich	Arrangement with Fylde Joint Hospital Board (Elswick)
Horwich		
Westhoughton	Arrangement with Oldham C.B. and Manchester C.B.	Joint at Racefield, (leased to County Council for tuberculosis) Arrangement with Ashton-under-Lyne, etc., Joint Hospital
Carnforth		
Lancaster (B)	Arrangement with Oldham C.B. and Rochdale C.B.	Arrangement with Ashton-under-Lyne, etc., Joint Hospital
Morecambe and Heysham (B)		
Lancaster (R)	Agreement with Rochdale C.B.	Arrangement with Ashton-under-Lyne, etc., Joint Hospital
Lunesdale (R)		
Chadderton	Arrangement with Oldham C.B. and Littleborough, Milnrow and Wardle Joint Hospital	Arrangement with Barrow-in-Furness C.B.
Crompton		
Middleton (B)	Arrangement with Darwen (B), as required	Agreement with Oswaldtwistle Arrangement with Accrington (B) Arrangement with Blackburn C.B. At Liverpool C.B. hospitals
Royton		
Church	Arrangement with Darwen (B)	Arrangement with Barrow-in-Furness C.B.
Clayton-le-Moors		
Clitheroe (B)	At Liverpool C.B. Hospitals	Arrangement with Barrow-in-Furness C.B.
Crosby (B)		
Dalton-in-Furness	Joint at High Carley	Arrangement with Barrow-in-Furness C.B.
Ulverston		
Ulverston (R)	Own hospital	Agreement with Blackburn C.B. Agreement with Hyde (B) Agreement with Ashton-u-Lyne & District Joint Smallpox Hospital, Hartshead At Clayton Vale Hospital, Manchester At Bury, etc., Joint Hospital
Darwen (B)		
Denton	Agreement with Manchester C.B.	Agreement with Barrow-in-Furness C.B.
Droylsden		
Eccles (B)	At Salford C.B. Hospital	Agreement with Barrow-in-Furness C.B.
Farnworth (B)		
Fleetwood (B)	Arrangement with Bolton C.B.	Agreement with Barrow-in-Furness C.B.
Kirkham		
Lytham Saint Annes (B)	Joint at Moss Side	Agreement with Barrow-in-Furness C.B.
Poulton-le-Fylde		
Thornton Cleveleys	Joint at Moss Side	Agreement with Barrow-in-Furness C.B.
Fylde (R)		
Fulwood	Joint at Fulwood	Agreement with Barrow-in-Furness C.B.
Longridge		
Walton-le-Dale	Joint at Fulwood	Agreement with Barrow-in-Furness C.B.
Preston (R)		
Preesall	At Blackpool C.B. Hospital	Agreement with Barrow-in-Furness C.B.
Garstang (R)		
	Moss Side. Agreement with Fylde Joint Hospital	

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION (*continued*).

DISTRICT.	Nature of Hospital Accommodation.	
	For infectious diseases other than smallpox.	For smallpox.
Formby	At Bootle C.B. Hospitals	At Bootle C.B. Hospital
Grange	At Kendal Borough	Kendal Smallpox Joint Hospital Board
Great Harwood	Agreement with Darwen (B)	Agreement with Blackburn C.B.
Haslingden (B)	Agreement with Bury and District Joint Hospital Board	
Haydock	Newton-le-Willows	Nil
Heywood (B)	At Rochdale C.B. Hospital (Marland)	At Bury, etc., Joint Hospital
Hindley	Agreement with Leigh Joint Hospital Board	Agreement with Leigh Joint Hospital Board
Huyton-with-Roby	} Joint at Delph Lane, Whiston	At Liverpool C.B. Hospital
Proseot		Agreement with Liverpool C.B.
Whiston (R)		Agreement with Liverpool C.B.
Ince-in-Makerfield	Agreement with Leigh Joint Hospital Board	Agreement with Leigh Joint Hospital Board
Irlam	Agreement with Salford C.B.	Agreement with Manchester C.B.
Lees	At Oldham C.B. Hospital	Arrangement with Chadderton, etc., Joint Hospital
Litherland	At Bootle C.B. Hospitals by agreement	At Bootle C.B. Hospital by agreement.
Littleborough	} Joint at Smithy Bridge	} At Bury, etc., Joint Hospital
Milnrow		
Wardle		
Little Lever	At Bury, etc., Joint Hospital	At Bury, etc., Joint Hospital
Mossley (B)	Agreement with Hyde (B)	At Ashton-under-Lyne Joint Hospital
Newton-le-Willows	Own hospital (Bradleigh Road)	At Liverpool C.B. Hospital
Ormskirk	Own hospital (Green Lane)	Arrangement with Liverpool C.B.
Orrell	Arrangement with Wigan C.B.	Arrangement with Bury District Joint Hospital Board
Oswaldtwistle	Agreement with Darwen (B)	Own hospital, Haslingden Road
Prestwich (B)	} Joint Hospitals of the Bury and District Hospital Board	
Radcliffe (B)		
Ramsbottom		
Tottington		
Whitefield		
Rainford	Arrangement with Ormskirk	Agreement with Liverpool C.B.
Rawtenstall (B)	Arrangement with Bury and District Joint Hospital Board	Own hospital (The Ridge)
Rishton	Can send to Blackburn C.B.	At Oswaldtwistle by agreement
Skelmersdale	Agreement with West Lancashire R.D.	Agreement with Liverpool C.B.
Standish-with-Langtree	Cases are sent to Wigan C.B. Hospitals by arrangement	Agreement with Blackburn C.B.
Stretford (B)	Salford C.B.	Bury & District Joint Hospital
Turton	Agreement with Darwen (B) and with Bury, etc., Joint Hospital Board	Bury, etc., Joint Hospital
Upholland	At Wigan C.B. Hospital	Marquees erected when required (Digmoor)
Urmston	At Salford C.B. Hospitals	Agreement with Bury & District Joint Hospital
Whitworth	Agreement with Rochdale C.B.	At Bury, etc., Joint Hospital
Widnes (B)	Own hospital (Crow Wood)	Arrangement with Liverpool C.B.
Withnell	Agreement with Chorley Joint Board	At Finnington Hospital by agreement with Chorley Joint Board
Blackburn (R)	Arrangement with Darwen (B)	Finnington (Blackburn)
Clithoroe (R)	Agreement with Darwen (B)	Arrangement with Blackburn C.B.
Warrington (R)	At Warrington C.B. and Newton-le-Willows	At Warrington C.B.
West Lancashire (R)	Own hospital (Aughton)	Agreement with Liverpool C.B.
Wigan (R)	Agreement with Wigan C.B.	Agreement with Bury, etc., Joint Hospital

Summarised, the position of the Administrative County as regards hospital accommodation for smallpox and other infectious diseases is shown in the following statement :—

	For smallpox.	For infectious diseases other than smallpox
No. of districts with their own hospital	5	7
No. of districts who are constituent members of Joint Hospital Boards or Committees	37	51
No. of districts using hospitals within the Administrative County belonging to Councils of County districts	3	11
No. of districts using hospitals of Joint Hospital Boards or Committees	29	9
No. of districts using hospitals belonging to Lancashire County Boroughs	30	23
No. of districts using hospitals outside the Geographical County	2	4
No. of districts using more than one type of hospital	—	4
No. of districts without hospital accommodation	3	—

The three districts stated to have no arrangements for hospital accommodation for smallpox are :—

Ashton-in-Makerfield. Blackrod. Haydock.

GRANTS TO LOCAL AUTHORITIES TOWARDS COST OF TREATMENT OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN HOSPITAL.—As from 1st April, 1936, the County Council decided to make grants to local authorities in the Administrative County towards the cost of hospital treatment of infectious diseases, subject in each case to compliance with any conditions laid down by the Public Health and Housing Committee, on the basis of £3 per case removed to hospital in or from the several County districts. The amount of grant paid each year since that date is shown in the following table :—

Year	Amount of Grant £	Year	Amount of Grant. £
1936 (9 months)	12,729	1941	18,468
1937	17,277	1942	17,358
1938	22,533	1943	20,016
1939	17,853	1944	18,384
1940	16,701	1945	14,940

County Council Hospitals.—During the year 1945 the hospitals under the control of the County Council numbered 18, excluding Park Hospital, which was returned by the Military Authorities to the County Council too late (October, 1945) for arrangements to be made for the reception of patients in the year 1945. These hospitals provided 4,850 beds, excluding 1,370 for mental patients and 1,550 for the aged and infirm. Five of these were administered by the Public Health and Housing Committee, viz., the County Hospital, Whiston; Abbotsfield Hospital, Flixton; Waddow Hall, Clitheroe; the Weavers' Convalescent Home, Poulton, and the Rossall Emergency Hospital, the last three being emergency hospitals. Waddow Hall was closed in March and the Weavers' Home in September. The remaining 13 hospitals and institutions are under the control of the Public Assistance Committee. Two hospitals are recognised as complete training schools and two as affiliated training schools. Two are recognised by the Central Midwives Board as Part I training schools, and two as Part II training schools.

COUNTY HOSPITAL, WHISTON.

Number of cases (excluding maternity) admitted during year ended 31st December, 1945—7,994.

Summary of cases admitted during the years 1944 and 1945 :—

	1944	1945
Acute surgical	1,648	1,732
Acute medical	943	1,203
Gynæcological	467	474
Children	1,134	1,232
Babies	343	405
Chronic sick	675	600
Service cases	2,924	2,268
Radium cases	115	80
	<u>8,249</u>	<u>7,994</u>

Number of operations performed during the year 1945—2,637.

Summary of operations performed during the years 1944 and 1945 :—

Operations performed.	Visiting Surgeons		Resident Surgeons		Total	
	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945
General surgery	546	502	687	590	1,233	1,092
Ear, nose and throat	489	670	—	—	489	670
Ophthalmic	20	14	1	1	21	15
Gynæcological	89	131	184	199	273	330
Radium cases	141	68	—	—	141	68
Plastic surgery	—	135	221	29	221	164
Orthopædic	58	174	57	124	115	298
Total	1,343	1,694	1,150	943	2,493	2,637

Summary of Work Done in the Various Departments during the years 1944 and 1945.

X-ray Department.

Department.		No. of cases										
		Films used		X-rayed		Screened		Examined		Treated		
		1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	
In-patients	7,617	7,850	3,973	3,450	373	440	24	27	18	29
Out-patients	3,367	4,710	2,196	2,725	21	17	81	110	133	159
			10,984	12,560	6,169	6,175	394	457	105	137	151	188

Electro Medical Department.

		New bookings		Re-visits		Total attendances		Total treatments	
		1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945
In-patients	.....	743	583	11,778	14,322	12,462	14,905	19,770	24,389
Out-patients	.....	814	1,119	14,432	18,010	15,246	19,129	25,460	30,093
		1,557	1,702	26,210	32,332	27,708	34,034	45,230	54,482

Ophthalmic Department.

In-patients	.....	149	158	293	225	442	383
Out-patients	.....	490	507	727	798	1,217	1,305
		639	665	1,020	1,023	1,659	1,688

Ear, Nose and Throat Department.

In-patients	.....	215	194	493	413	708	607
Out-patients	.....	764	884	2,050	1,933	2,814	2,817
		979	1,078	2,543	2,346	3,522	3,424

Dental Department.

In-patients	.....	.....	154	117	85	115	239	232
Out-patients	.....	.....	107	52	55	46	162	98
			261	169	140	161	401	330

Out-patient Department.

6,357 7,817 19,863 25,676 26,220 33,493

ABBOTSFIELD HOSPITAL, FLINTON.

Total number of admissions during year ended 31st December, 1945—796.

Total number of admissions during year ended 31st December, 1943	736.
" " " " " " " 31st December, 1944	745.

Total number of operations during year 1945—850.

Summary of operations performed during years 1944 and 1945 :—

	1944	1945
General (major)	320	340
General (minor)	286	236
Ear, nose and throat	71	57
Gynæcological	38	33
Genito urinary	72	60
Orthopædic	86	122
Dental	4	2
	<hr/> 877	<hr/> 850

				1944	1945
Number of operations performed by resident staff .....	.....	.....	.....	757	750
Number of operations performed by visiting staff	120	100
				<hr/> 877	<hr/> 850

X-ray Department.

Number of cases during year	1,573	1,737
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Out-patient Department.

Number of cases	2,389	2,476
Number of attendances	9,650	9,615

HOPE HOSPITAL, PENDLETON.

(In accordance with arrangement made with the City of Salford.)

Total number of admissions (excluding maternity) during the year ended 31st December, 1944—1,162.

" " " " " " " " " " " " 31st December, 1945—1,327.

These cases would normally have been admitted to the Park Hospital, Davyhulme.

Maternity.

Number of Maternity Beds provided and Summary of Maternity Admissions during the years 1944 and 1945.

Name of Institution.	Maternity beds provided		Maternity cases admitted		Confinements		Caesarean sections		Forceps deliveries		Maternal deaths		Number of births	
	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1945	1945	1944	1945
County Hospital, Whiston	92	84	1,210	1,056	1,089	956	43	36	57	53	4	7	1,089	956
Ulverston Institution	2	2	11	15	11	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	15
Parkside Institution, Lancaster	4	4	38	25	35	23	—	—	3	1	—	—	36	23
Fylde Institution, Kirkham	6	6	4	20	4	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	20
Chorley Institution	11	11	284	232	284	232	—	—	12	10	—	—	284	232
Coplow View Inst. Clitheroe	2	2	25	34	22	33	—	—	—	4	—	1	23	33
Moorlands Infirmary, Rawtenstall	25	25	609	509	498	439	13	23	51	40	1	2	507	448
County Hospital, Bury	44	44	894	758	894	751	16	19	56	43	6	1	894	758
County Hospital, Ormskirk	48	48	439	380	439	374	25	7	22	19	1	1	439	374
Leigh Institution	6	4	57	47	57	47	—	—	2	1	1	—	57	47
County Hospital, Ashton-under-Lyne	55	58	1,680	1,643	1,540	1,372	40	38	219	168	7	4	1,553	1,372
Total	295	288	5,251	4,719	4,873	4,262	137	123	422	339	20	16	4,897	4,278

1944 1945

Maternal death-rate per 1,000 maternity cases admitted 3.8 3.4

In addition, 436 maternity cases were admitted to Hope Hospital, Pendleton, during the year 1944 and 355 during the year 1945. Financial responsibility for these cases was assigned as under :—

	1944	1945
Charged to Public Health Committee	198	198
Charged to the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee	99	46
Accepted by the Boroughs of Eccles, Leigh and Swinton & Pendlebury.....	139	111
	<u>436</u>	<u>355</u>

The number of persons attending and the number of attendances made at maternity clinics held at Public Health Hospitals and Public Assistance Institutions during the years 1944 and 1945 are given below :—

Name of Institution	Number of persons attending		Attendances made		Sessions held during year	
	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945
<i>Antenatal Clinics.</i>						
County Hospital, Whiston	650	575	2,479	1,480	99	73
Moorlands Infirmary, Rawtenstall	520	604	3,421	2,973	103	103
County Institution, Bury	768	699	6,680	6,215	156	155
Ormskirk County Hospital	383	380	2,330	2,019	52	52
County Hospital, Ashton-under-Lyne	1,459	1,329	10,464	8,427	364	364
Total	3,780	3,587	25,374	21,114	774	747
Average number of attendances per person			1944	1945		
Average number of persons attending per session			6.7	5.9		
<i>Postnatal Clinics.</i>						
County Hospital, Whiston	74	30	74	30	38	12
Moorlands Infirmary, Rawtenstall	228	188	237	194	23	23
County Hospital, Bury	185	170	185	170	24	24
Ormskirk County Hospital	92	150	115	186	52	52
County Hospital, Ashton-under-Lyne	250	350	250	350	52	52
Total	829	888	861	930	189	163
Average number of attendances per person			1944	1945		
Average number of persons attending per session			1	1		
			4	5.8		

WORK DONE BY DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS DURING YEARS 1944 AND 1945.

	1944	1945
Number of District Medical Officers	130	130
Total number of patients	20,524	20,583
Number of prescriptions issued	134,869	131,703
Number of persons who received :—		
Dental treatment	216	249
Spectacles	282	402
Insulin	127	89
Surgical appliances	159	220

Cancer.

Number of persons referred for treatment under the County Council's Cancer Scheme, during the years 1944 and 1945	80	65
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Summary of Cases Referred.

Referred by	Referred to							
	Christie Hospital				Liverpool Radium Institute			
	In-patients		Out-patients		In-patients		Out-patients	
	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945
Medical Officers of Institutions.....	19	8	4	3	—	—	—	—
Medical Superintendents of Hospitals	3	2	9	5	16	13	22	29
District Medical Officers	5	4	2	1	—	—	—	—
Total	27	14	15	9	16	13	22	29

The number of cases referred for treatment to the Special Surgical Chest Unit at the Broadgreen Hospital, Liverpool, during the year ended 31st December, 1945, was 52 as compared with 36 in 1944.

Institutional Treatment.

The statement below shows the number of sick patients admitted to Lancashire Public Assistance Institutions during the years 1944 and 1945 (including mental patients, but excluding maternity, aged and infirm and E.M.S. cases) :—

Name of Institution	Patients admitted	
	1944	1945
Ulverston Institution	238	250
Parkside Institution, Lancaster	525	522
Fylde Institution, Kirkham	701	666
Garstang Institution	13	20
Chorley Institution	333	369
Ribchester Institution	78	82
Coplow View Institution, Clitheroe	61	70
Moorlands Infirmary, Rawtenstall	1,085	1,093
Ormskirk County Hospital and Institution.....	927	935
County Hospital, Bury	2,294	2,110
Whiston County Institution	510	580
Leigh Institution	633	532
Green Lane Institution, Patricroft	690	678
County Hospital, Ashton-under-Lyne	3,913	2,045
Total	12,001	9,952

Tuberculosis.—The County Council, through the Tuberculosis Committee, has provided a comprehensive diagnostic and treatment scheme for the inhabitants of the Administrative County. Details of the sanatoria, hospitals and dispensaries and of the work carried out are given in the Annual Report of the Central Tuberculosis Officer.

Institutional Provision for Unmarried Mothers, Illegitimate Infants, and Homeless Children.—Institutional accommodation for these classes is available as under :—

Unmarried mothers and illegitimate infants.—Crosby (B)—St. Mary's C.E. Home and Legion of Mary Maternity Hostel; Eccles (B)—Ennismore House (Manchester Diocesan Association for Preventive and Rescue Work); Heywood (B)—Simpson Hill Maternity Home; Lancaster (B)—House of Help (Moral Welfare Association) and arrangement with Carlisle Diocesan Maternity Home, Kendal and Brethargh Holt, Kendal.

Homeless Children.—Billinge and Winstanley—Greenfield House (R.C. Authorities); Crosby (B)—St. Mary's C.E. Home and Nazareth House (R.C. Home); Heywood (B)—Simpson Hill Maternity Home; Kirkham (Cottage Homes); Lancaster (B)—Nazareth House; Lytham St. Annes (B)—Dr. Barnardo's Home, St. Annes; Royton—"Scattered Homes" (Oldham P.A.C.); Stretford (B)—Galloway Homes (C.E. Waifs and Strays); Tottington—Holly Mount Institute (Sisters of Charity); Turton—National Children's Home and Orphanage; Blackburn (R)—Blackburn and District Orphanage, Wilpshire.

Nursing in the Home.—Domiciliary general nursing in the County is carried out almost entirely by District Nursing Associations. Most of the area of the Administrative County is so served.

In only a few areas are there arrangements for the domiciliary nursing of cases of infectious disease.

DISTRICT NURSING ASSOCIATIONS.—There are 147 District Nursing Associations in the Administrative County area, and in addition six Associations situated in adjacent County Boroughs undertake nursing in the County area. The total number of nurses employed by all Associations working in the County area is 268.

One hundred and forty-four of these Associations, employing 258 nurses, are affiliated to the Lancashire County Nursing Association; 9 Associations, employing 10 nurses, are not so affiliated.

Financial assistance is granted to District Nursing Associations by the Public Health and Housing Committee of the County Council under section 178 of the Public Health Act, 1936, at the rate of £12 per nurse. The following statement summarises the amounts disbursed in respect of the financial year 1946-47 :—

	£
Grants to District Nursing Associations affiliated to the Lancashire County Nursing Association	3,084
Grants to unaffiliated District Nursing Associations	120
Special grant to Huyton-with-Roby District Nursing Association	80
Grant to Lancashire County Nursing Association	400
Total	<u>£3,684</u>

The above grants are in respect of services other than maternity. For services rendered by Associations in connection with maternity in the area of the County Council as a Local Supervising Authority, the County Council make grants calculated to cover the whole cost to the Nursing Associations of providing the service.

In addition to the above, many local authorities render financial aid to the District Nursing Associations serving their areas, and during the year 1945, grants made by 33 District Councils totalled some £3,350.

Nurses' Salaries Committee (Rushcliffe Committee).—This Committee was appointed by the Minister of Health in 1941, and its Second Report, issued in December, 1943, contained recommendations in regard to the salaries, emoluments and conditions of service of district nurses and district nurse-midwives. The various categories of domiciliary nurses were defined and scales of salaries and emoluments recommended, together with proposals relating to transfer, promotion, professional expenses, etc. Further recommendations in regard to conditions of service sought to establish uniformity throughout the country upon hours of duty, leave, sick pay and similar matters.

The appointed date for the application of the terms of the Committee's report was 1st April, 1943; nurses in employment at the date of the issue of the report (December, 1943), were given the option of accepting the Rushcliffe recommendations or of remaining on their existing salary scales and conditions of service, but all new appointments or promotions after the issue of the Report were to be in accordance with the Rushcliffe Scheme.

Of the 147 District Nursing Associations in the Administrative County, 139 have, to date, adopted the recommendations of the Rushcliffe Report. The application of the Rushcliffe Scheme with retrospective effect from 1st April, 1943, has imposed considerable financial strain on the resources of many Associations, all of which are, to some extent, dependent upon voluntary subscriptions for their upkeep, and to lessen the burden the Minister of Health intimated that pending the settlement of the post-war health services, he was prepared to pay one-half of the additional expenditure incurred by District Nursing Associations in implementing the Committee's recommendations. The Exchequer grants have been distributed by County and County Borough Councils, acting on behalf of the Minister, and in this connection the County Council has disbursed a total of £8,131. 15s. 2d. to 31st March, 1946—an average of £58 per Association.

Nursing Homes.—The law relating to nursing homes is contained in sections 187-195 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

The County Council is the authority under the Act for the area of the Administrative County, but its powers and duties under the Act in respect of the undermentioned Municipal Boroughs have been delegated to the Councils thereof :—

Accrington.	Darwen.	Morecambe & Heysham.
Ashton-under-Lyne.	Eccles.	Nelson.
Bacup.	Heywood.	Rawtenstall.
Chorley.	Lancaster.	Stretford.
Clitheroe.	Leigh.	Swinton & Pendlebury.
Colne.	Lytham St. Annes.	
Crosby.	Middleton.	

There are, at the present time (October, 1946), 31 registered nursing homes in the administrative area of the County Council.

All the nursing homes on the County register are from time to time re-inspected by Assistant County Medical Officers of Health, and during the year 78 such inspections took place.

The following is a summary of the action taken during 1945 :—

Applications for registration received	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Certificates of registration issued	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Applications withdrawn	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Applications refused	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
Applications under consideration at 31st December, 1945	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Certificates cancelled during the year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—

The nursing homes are situated in the following districts :—

Denton	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	Wardle	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Fleetwood (B)	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	Whitefield	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Formby	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	Widnes (B)	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Grange	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	Worsley	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Orrell	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	Blackburn (R)	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Prestwich (B)	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	Burnley (R)	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Radcliffe (B)	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	Clitheroe (R)	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Thornton Cleveleys	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	Lunesdale (R)	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Tottington	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	Warrington (R)	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Ulverston	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	West Lancashire (R)	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Urmston	.....	.....	.....	.....	1						

NURSES ACTS, 1943 AND 1945.—During the year 1945, these Acts became operative. Part 2 of the 1943 Act requires that a person shall not carry on an agency for the supply of nurses on any premises in the area of the licensing authority unless he is the holder of a licence from that authority authorising him so to do on those premises.

The County Council is the licensing authority in the Administrative County area for this part of the Act.

One application for a licence was received in respect of an agency in Lytham St. Annes (B), and after investigation a licence was issued.

In accordance with section 11 of the 1943 Act, the powers of the County Council under Part 2 were delegated during 1945 to Lancaster City Council.

Venereal Diseases.—The County Council scheme provides facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of venereal diseases.

DIAGNOSTIC FACILITIES.—Arrangements for the examination of specimens for Wassermann reaction and gonococci from cases or suspected cases have been made with the undermentioned laboratories :—

Manchester	.....	.....	The University of Manchester, Public Health Laboratory, York Place, Oxford Road.
Liverpool	.....	.....	The University of Liverpool, City Laboratories and School of Hygiene, Mount Pleasant.
Burnley	.....	.....	County Borough of Burnley Public Health Laboratory, Victoria Hospital.

In addition, the examination of similar types of specimens is undertaken at the E.M.S. Laboratory, High Carley Sanatorium, near Ulverston, in respect of the northern portion of the County covered by the domiciliary scheme.

Examination of specimens from patients attending the County Council clinics at Chorley, Fleetwood and Lancaster are undertaken at the Chorley clinic by a part-time technician employed by the County Council.

Pathological outfits.—The following table sets out the number of pathological outfits supplied to medical practitioners by the County Health Department during the year 1945 compared with the three previous years :—

Pathological outfits for	1942	1943	1944	1945
Wassermann test	3,057	3,884	3,659	3,755
Detection of spirochaeta pallida	3	—	—	—
Detection of gonococci	106	202	324	209
Total	3,166	4,086	3,983	3,964

TREATMENT FACILITIES.—These are mainly provided at treatment centres belonging to voluntary hospitals or County Boroughs. Three centres—at Chorley, Fleetwood and Lancaster—are provided directly by the County Council. In the northern part of the County a domiciliary scheme is in operation.

Work carried out at County Council treatment centres.—The table below shows the number of patients who attended for the first time at the three County Council treatment centres during 1945, together with contacts traced, etc. :—

	Gonorrhœa		Syphilis		Non-venereal diseases	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
*No. of patients attending	58	61	30	37	109	135
No. of patients notified twice	—	6	—	2	—	—
No. of patients notified once	1	5	—	—	—	3
No. of traced contacts	1	16	1	6	16	25

*Patients attending for the first time ; patients who were transferred from other clinics are not included.

The number of patients attending the clinic at Chorley fell in the second half of the year. This fall was co-incident with the closing of military camps and a reduction of workers employed in the munition factories in the area. On the other hand, the number of patients attending the clinics at Fleetwood and Lancaster showed a considerable increase. Since the commencement of demobilisation, a number of ex-servicemen have attended the clinics for control examination and, in some cases, for continuation of treatment.

Of the 186 patients who attended for a venereal disease for the first time, 14 or 8 per cent. were brought to the clinic under Regulation 33B and 24 or 13 per cent. were contacts traced from the clinics.

A survey of 200 consecutive patients treated for an acute venereal disease at the three clinics showed that the percentage of defaulters is still very high. About 45 per cent. of the patients defaulted but, as a result of the efforts of the almoner, about one-half of them resumed treatment. The percentage of those who completely defaulted was 20. Some of these patients had left the district and could not be traced.

Work carried out at other treatment centres.—The following table is compiled from the Annual Returns, Form V.D.(R), of the Medical Officers of treatment centres, of which there were 27 at the end of 1945 :—

Year	Number of County residents attending for the <i>first</i> time, and found to be suffering from :				Total number of attendances of County residents at out-patient clinics.
	Syphilis.	Soft chancre.	Gonorrhœa.	Conditions other than venereal.	
1935	516	23	1,173	841	92,986
1936	466	29	1,078	939	96,583
1937	404	17	1,149	987	99,487
1938	528	28	1,262	1,064	100,768
1939	410	102	951	1,070	77,685
1940	228	14	697	621	45,289
1941	325	22	888	740	50,744
1942	449	21	865	897	53,800
1943	676	26	1,145	2,009	74,202
1944	800	14	1,020	1,909	72,456
1945	686	18	1,200	1,978	68,957

Owing to shortage of staff, the work amongst County patients who defaulted whilst attending County Borough and voluntary hospital clinics was limited to those individuals who had been twice notified under Regulation 33B, to pregnant women, and to children. In one area, County defaulters from a County Borough clinic were visited by the County Borough health visitor.

Work carried out under domiciliary scheme.—The table below gives details of the work undertaken during 1945 by the medical practitioners under the domiciliary scheme :—

	Syphilis		Soft chancre		Gonorrhœa		Non-venereal or undiagnosed conditions	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Cases under treatment on 1st January, 1945	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cases attending for the first time in 1945	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	14
Cases transferred to other care.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Cases discharged after completion of treatment and final test of cure or after diagnosis as non-venereal	—	1	—	—	1	1	2	10
Cases remaining on 31st December, 1945, either under treatment or under observation	2	4	—	—	—	—	1	4
Total attendances during 1945.....	13	48	—	—	6	20	6	30

Arsenobenzene compounds.—Under the arrangements made for the supply of arsenobenzene compounds to medical practitioners “approved” for this purpose, the following were supplied during the year 1945. Comparative figures for the three previous years are also given :—

Year	Total number of medical practitioners “approved” for supply of these preparations	Number of doses of arsenobenzene preparations supplied to medical practitioners										Total
		Kharsulphan	Myosalvarsan	Neokharsivan	Novarsenobillon	Stablarsan	Sulfarsenol	Sulphostab	Metarsenobillon	Neo Salvarsan	Novostab	
1942	257	109	246	30	114	50	—	6	36	6	—	597
1943	258	4	132	174	74	94	24	10	12	30	—	554
1944	258	19	4	130	136	179	8	—	—	6	—	482
1945	260	—	120	48	64	188	—	—	—	30	24	474

REGULATION 33B.—Two hundred and forty-four persons living in the County area were notified once during 1945 under Regulation 33B and nineteen persons were notified twice. All persons notified twice, who could be traced, were visited by the almoner with a view to their attendance at the nearest clinic for examination and treatment, if necessary. Patients who did not attend were re-visited. Court action was found necessary in the case of two female persons who persistently failed to attend and both were bound over conditionally.

Persons notified once, who lived in the areas covered by the clinics in Chorley, Fleetwood and Lancaster, were visited by the almoner and requested to attend for examination and treatment, if necessary. Notified persons who lived in other areas were informed by letter that they had been notified and were asked to attend at the nearest clinic for examination. At the same time, the clinic concerned was informed and was asked to report whether the patient had attended and whether an infection had been found. Approximately half these patients did attend. It has not been possible to visit all these patients or to follow up their treatment owing to shortage of staff.

Public Health Education.—Since 1st March, 1945, the Public Health and Housing Committee have employed a whole-time organising technician.

During the 12 months ended 31st March, 1946, film meetings on various aspects of public health were held in the Administrative County area at factories, child welfare centres, schools and Women’s Institutes. Public meetings were also organised. Altogether, 177 film meetings were held with an aggregate attendance of 28,810.

With regard to health education in schools by the medium of talkie films, results have already been encouraging. It is clear that there is great scope for health education by means of films in schools and it is intended that this method should become, as far as possible, a regular feature, at any rate so far as the older children are concerned.

Ambulance Facilities.—Reports from the County District Medical Officers of Health suggest that, on the whole, the present arrangements are adequate. For cases of infectious disease reliance is placed upon ambulances provided by the hospitals receiving those cases; for cases of accident and maternity it is usual for a County District to provide an ambulance either alone or jointly with neighbouring authorities. In a few instances the ambulance service is provided by arrangement with collieries, works, or the St. John Ambulance Brigade.

Difficulties are reported from a few areas. Thus, Accrington (B), Oswaldtwistle and Urmston need new vehicles; in Radcliffe (B), Huyton and Litherland the service is inadequate; in Middleton (B) and Whitefield the area of operation presents difficulties; while in Walton-le-Dale there is a difficulty in staffing.

Vaccination.—**ANNUAL RETURNS.**—The Minister of Health, through the Registrar-General, requested that a Return Form, M.379, be supplied relating to vaccination, etc., of children whose births were registered from the 1st January to 31st December, 1944.

To obtain the required details it has been necessary to obtain Returns from the Vaccination Officers in the Administrative County. These have been summarised in the former "Guardians' Committee" areas, and the totals are given in the table on page 29.

From this table it will be noted that of the 31,847 births included in the return, the number which at the time the return was made had been registered as successfully vaccinated was 10,087 or 31·6 per cent. of the whole, and the number registered as having died unvaccinated was 1,094 or 3·4 per cent.; of the remaining children 61 or 0·1 per cent. had been registered as insusceptible of vaccination or as having had smallpox, 328 or 1·0 per cent. as having their vaccination postponed by medical certificate, and 14,325 or 44·9 per cent. in respect of whom certificates of conscientious objection were received, leaving 5,952 or 18·6 per cent. as "removed", "not traced" or otherwise not accounted for.

If the number of deaths, viz., 1,094, that took place before vaccination be first deducted from the total number of births included in the return it appears that, of the surviving 30,753 children, there were registered at the time of the return 32·8 per cent. as successfully vaccinated; 0·1 per cent. as either insusceptible of vaccination or as having had smallpox; 1·0 per cent. as under medical certificate of postponement, and 46·5 per cent. in respect of whom certificates of conscientious objection to vaccination had been received, leaving 19·3 per cent. unaccounted for as regards vaccination.

Reference to the Return M.379 will show the number of successful vaccinations, number of certificates of exemptions, etc., during the year 1944, in the various areas of the Administrative County. The statement below shows these figures in percentages to total births after deducting the number of children who died unvaccinated before the date of the Return. For comparison the percentages for the preceding five years are also given:—

Area	Percentages of successful vaccinations						Percentages of statutory declarations					
	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
1.—Ulverston	53·6	55·4	56·6	54·3	55·2	51·6	38·0	33·9	28·0	27·6	24·8	25·6
2.—Lancaster	48·2	50·3	50·7	53·3	53·8	54·2	42·5	35·9	31·6	31·6	29·1	30·3
3.—Fylde and Garstang	23·0	20·6	22·6	31·3	31·2	31·2	60·0	61·9	51·6	52·1	50·0	46·8
4.—Preston and Chorley	21·7	28·6	31·3	33·6	31·6	30·6	54·0	51·4	45·5	44·3	45·5	43·6
5.—Blackburn and Clitheroe	26·5	28·8	37·2	36·5	35·6	35·3	69·8	65·7	55·3	55·9	56·5	54·0
6.—Burnley	10·4	12·4	12·9	13·6	18·4	15·1	84·4	80·1	74·7	71·1	65·6	68·8
7.—Haslingden	7·7	10·6	12·6	12·4	8·1	7·5	86·6	83·5	79·7	76·3	77·7	70·3
8.—Ormskirk	56·0	57·4	53·1	56·7	55·6	55·1	27·1	22·6	20·3	18·4	18·4	16·2
9.—Wigan	18·9	18·8	21·5	19·9	18·1	18·4	68·8	65·1	58·7	58·1	60·2	58·3
10.—Bolton	24·0	28·6	33·2	37·9	34·9	37·2	72·3	68·7	61·3	57·9	61·7	57·3
11.—Rochdale and Bury	13·0	14·1	17·1	21·2	21·0	23·7	76·0	71·2	69·1	67·5	67·4	63·1
12.—Prescot	52·4	49·4	54·3	63·9	63·2	58·9	34·5	30·8	23·8	23·6	23·5	26·2
13.—Leigh	23·2	21·8	26·1	29·7	26·3	28·0	70·6	68·5	64·7	61·0	63·7	62·4
14.—Barton-upon-Irwell	38·2	35·3	38·5	42·9	43·6	43·3	46·1	45·0	41·9	39·2	38·9	38·5
15.—Oldham	15·6	15·9	19·1	23·6	20·1	16·2	78·9	76·9	76·4	66·3	70·0	65·3
16.—Ashton-under-Lyne	10·2	8·4	6·9	9·0	9·7	7·1	74·4	55·8	50·0	49·1	41·4	38·1
Administrative County	28·5	28·7	31·1	34·1	33·3	32·8	60·0	55·8	50·5	48·9	48·4	46·5

RETURN respecting the Vaccination of Children whose Births were registered from 1st January to 31st December, 1944, inclusive.

	Area.	No. of Births in "Birth List Sheets" registered to 31st Dec., 1944.	No. of these Births entered by 31st January, 1946, in Cols. I, II, IV and V of the "Vaccination Register" (Birth List Sheets), viz.				No. of Births which on 31st Jan., 1946, remained unentered in the "Vaccination Register" on account of :				Number of these Births remaining, 31st Jan., 1946, neither entered in the "Vacc. Reg." nor temporarily accounted for in "Report Book."	No. of Certs. of successful Primary Vacc. of Children under 14 received during 1945.	(See Footnote) †	No. of Statutory Declarations of Objections received by V.O. during 1945.
			Col. I. Successfully Vacc.	Col. II. Insusceptible of Vacc.	Had Small-pox.	Col. IV. No. of Statutory Declarations.	(See footnote) †	Col. V. Died Unvaccinated	Postponement by Medical Certificate.	Removal to V.O.s of which have been appraised.	Removal to places unknown and Cases not found.			
1	Ulverston	593	298	1	—	148	—	16	15	33	20	296	51	116
2	Lancaster	1,671	868	7	—	486	—	70	19	96	22	857	79	418
3	Fylde and Garstang	1,663	503	10	—	754	—	53	17	51	78	559	161	485
4	Preston and Chorley	2,595	757	8	—	1,078	—	125	51	89	117	636	27	913
5	Blackburn and Clitheroe	945	325	11	—	505	—	25	3	—	10	559	122	440
6	Burnley	1,396	206	—	—	935	—	38	47	36	134	248	21	876
7	Haslingden	1,461	108	3	—	1,050	—	38	5	80	13	90	20	813
8	Ormskirk	2,410	1,277	—	—	377	1	96	66	252	227	1,430	429	359
9	Wigan	2,236	401	—	—	1,269	5	62	11	240	24	413	42	1,218
10	Bolton	2,438	856	—	—	1,317	3	143	1	71	16	837	78	1,123
11	Rochdale and Bury	2,643	611	7	—	1,623	4	72	32	102	78	728	223	1,559
12	Prescot	2,996	1,705	3	—	758	3	104	11	98	67	1,870	343	670
13	Leigh	2,274	615	7	—	1,371	1	80	9	51	43	743	165	1,311
14	Barton-upon-Irwell	2,948	1,233	1	—	1,096	—	106	35	29	66	1,707	397	907
15	Oldham	814	130	—	—	522	4	15	4	24	31	70	133	427
16	Ashton-under-Lyne	2,764	194	3	—	1,036	5	51	2	262	132	150	91	979
Administrative County Totals		31,847	10,087	61	—	14,325	26	1,094	328	1,514	1,078	10,194	2,382	12,614

NOTE.—(a) Total of Cols. 3 to 6 and 7 to 11 agree with Col. 2. Children successfully vaccinated after declaration of conscientious objection included in Col. 6. †The number of such cases inserted in Col. 6a.

(b) Figures in Cols. 2 to 11 do not include re-registered births or cases of children born in other districts.

* Total in this column is the number of Certificates of successful primary vaccinations of children under 14 actually received during year including any relating to births registered in previous years. The total thus given includes the Certificates of successful primary vaccinations of which copies have been sent to Vaccination Officers of other districts. † Number of Certificates for 1945 sent to other Vaccination Officers is given in Col. 12a.

The table below shows details of the vaccination of children whose births were registered between 1st January and 31st December of each of the years 1938 to 1944. The most significant feature of a comparison of the annual figures is the considerable increase in the number of children recorded as "removed", not traced" or otherwise not accounted for :—

Year.	No. of Births in "Birth List Sheets", registered during year	No. of these Births entered by 13 months after end of year in Cols. I, II, IV and V of the "Vaccination Register" (Birth List Sheets), viz.					No. of Births which, 13 months after end of year, remained unentered in the "Vaccination Register" on account of :					No. of Certs. of successful Primary Vacc. of Children under 14 received during year following. *	(See Footnote) †	No. of Statutory Declarations of Conscientious Objection recd. by V.O. during year following.
		Col. I. Successfully Vacc.	Col. II.		Col. IV. No. of Statutory Declarations	(See footnote). †	Col. V. Died Unvaccinated	Postponement by Medical Certificate.	Removal to Dist., the V.O's of which have been appraised.	Removal to places unknown and Cases not found.				
			Insusceptible of Vacc.	Had Small-pox.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	6a	7	8	9	10	11	12	12a	13
1938	25,173	6,973	49	14,840	8	1,052	248	435	696	880	8,658	1,438	14,761
1939	25,585	7,001	78	14,708	9	1,096	284	540	774	1,104	8,165	1,481	14,173
1940	26,029	7,140	156	13,885	12	1,170	231	604	911	1,932	8,711	1,485	12,987
1941	27,422	8,183	125	13,292	23	1,134	239	848	1,132	2,469	11,033	2,014	13,167
1942	28,396	9,306	87	13,341	28	1,152	229	843	1,118	2,320	11,333	2,114	13,476
1943	29,711	9,561	108	13,876	14	1,065	233	1,153	1,056	2,659	12,528	2,584	13,090
1944	31,847	10,087	61	14,325	26	1,094	328	1,514	1,078	3,360	10,194	2,382	12,614

NOTE.—(a) Total of Cols. 3 to 6 and 7 to 11 agree with Col. 2. Children successfully vaccinated after declaration of conscientious objection included in Col. 6.
†The number of such cases inserted in Col. 6a.
(b) Figures in Cols. 2 to 11 do not include re-registered births or cases of children born in other districts.
* Total in this column is the number of Certificates of successful primary vaccinations of children under 14 actually received during year including any relating to births registered in previous years. The total thus given includes the Certificates of successful primary vaccinations of which copies have been sent to Vaccination Officers of other districts. † Number of Certificates for year following sent to other Vaccination Officers is given in Col. 12a.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE COUNTY

Water.—In a White Paper entitled “A National Water Policy” issued in 1944, the Government submitted proposals for a national water policy. The Paper, containing proposals based for the most part on the reports of the Central Advisory Water Committee, was concerned with the ways and means of ensuring that all reasonable needs for water can in the future be met and met speedily without avoidable waste, either of water itself or of labour, materials or money. It was emphasised that in this country there is ample water for all needs and that the problem is not one of total resources but of organisation and distribution.

The proposals of the White Paper were implemented by (a) the Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Act, 1944, and (b) the Water Act, 1945. Each of these Acts makes certain repeals of the Public Health Act, 1936, whilst the Water Act, 1945, repeals portions of the 1944 Act in addition to amending the Public Health Act, 1936.

The Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Act, 1944, extended the duties of local authorities by placing on them an obligation to provide a supply of wholesome water *in pipes* to every *rural locality* in their district in which there are houses or schools, and an extension of mains to points which would enable the houses or schools to be connected thereto at a reasonable cost.

For this purpose, from a vote of £15,000,000 placed at his disposal for provision or improvement of water supplies and provision of sewerage facilities in “rural localities”, the Minister undertakes to make a contribution towards the expenses incurred by a local authority—

- (a) in providing a supply, or improving an existing supply, of water in a rural locality ;
- (b) in making adequate provision for the sewerage, or the disposal of the sewage, of a rural locality.

Grants towards cost of sewerage and sewage disposal works will, however, only be made if the Minister is satisfied that the need for the works is due to anything done or proposed to be done to provide or increase piped water supplies in the localities concerned.

Where under the Act the Minister undertakes to make a contribution, the County Council concerned is also required to contribute, the amount of such contribution to be agreed between the local authority and the County Council.

The Act requires that local authorities shall consult with the County Council before submitting schemes to the Minister, thus affording to County Councils full opportunity of expressing their views on the scope of schemes and the desirability or otherwise of individual schemes being confined to separate parishes or districts or embracing all the areas in question.

Finally, the Act lays down that as from March, 1945, all expenses incurred (whether before or after the passing of the Act) by a rural district council in connection with sewers or sewage disposal works or a supply of water are to be defrayed as general expenses on the whole of the rural district, thus abolishing the “special rates” in particular parishes.

On the passing of the Act, the Minister indicated that he would not be in a position to undertake to make contributions to individual local authorities until after the termination of hostilities in Europe but that meanwhile local authorities should consider the requirements of their districts, taking into account not only the domestic supply position but also, so far as is practicable, the existing and prospective needs of agriculture and industry in their areas. The Minister further intimated that he would be prepared to assist local authorities by examining schemes submitted to him during the interim period and by indicating after holding local Inquiries if necessary, whether or not the proposals of the local authorities could be regarded as satisfactory from a technical point of view.

Up to the present time (October, 1946) 21 schemes under the Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Act, 1944, involving an estimated capital expenditure of approximately £350,000, have been submitted to the County Council by local authorities. Of these, 16 were in respect of the provision of, or extension of, water supplies and the remainder for works of sewerage and sewage disposal. Eighteen of the schemes have already been approved by the County Council for submission by the local authorities to the Minister of Health ; one was considered to be more appropriately dealt with under section 307 of the Public Health Act, 1936 ; one was not approved ; and one is still under investigation.

In only one instance has the Minister so far indicated the amount he is prepared to contribute.

The Water Act of 1945, following upon the Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Act, 1944, completed the process of giving legislative effect to Part I of the White Paper of 1944.

This Act gives the Minister of Health specific statutory responsibility for promoting the conservation and proper use of water resources and the provision of water supplies ; requires him to appoint a Central Advisory Water Committee to advise on general issues appertaining thereto ; and empowers him to constitute a Joint Advisory Water Committee for any area if he is satisfied that this is necessary in order to secure more effective provision of water supplies for the area. The Act also makes provision for obtaining records and information from persons abstracting water from any source and lays down certain requirements as to notices, inspection, records, etc., which must in future be complied with by persons proposing to sink wells or boreholes in search of water at a depth of more than fifty feet below the surface.

Parts II to IV of the Act cover a wide range of subjects. The combined effect is to provide a simpler and more expeditious procedure by which water undertakers can obtain all necessary powers to carry on their undertakings, to amalgamate or combine for joint action, to adjust their areas, to execute works, to give and receive supplies in bulk and to obtain land and water resources.

The Act also contains provision for special measures for conservation of supplies of water where necessary in the public interest; prevention of waste and pollution; and protection of wells. For the first time the specific right is conferred on industrialists, farmers and other users of water for non-domestic purposes to a supply on reasonable terms and conditions, subject to suitable safeguards for existing consumers.

As regards new housing development, the Act imposes a specific obligation on water undertakers to lay mains in advance of development subject to certain guarantees, and, in general, requires local authorities to reject plans of new houses unless the public piped water supply is to be laid on to each house, subject to rights of appeal on the question of reasonableness.

WATER SUPPLIES IN THE COUNTY.—The populous portions of the Administrative County are well supplied with a constant, plentiful, pure and wholesome water supply. The County rural districts also have satisfactory public water supplies available for the bulk of the population, but there are a number of parishes, or parts of parishes—and also isolated units in some urban districts—where the supply is inadequate and unsatisfactory.

Public mains supplies.—The following table, compiled from the local health reports, shows the number of houses and the population receiving water from the public mains (a) direct and (b) by means of stand-pipes.

Water supplied from public mains.

	Direct to houses		By means of stand-pipes	
	No. of dwelling houses	No. of population	No. of dwelling houses	No. of population
Total Urban Districts	520,376	1,549,771	214	853
Total Rural Districts	70,587	238,818	47	180
Administrative County	590,963	1,788,589	261	1,033

The district reports indicate that the public supplies are satisfactory, both in quality and quantity, except in one or two instances. Examinations of piped supplies are carried out in many districts in the County area, both of the raw water and of the water going into supply after treatment, the frequency of sampling ranging from occasional specimens to regular weekly or monthly examinations. In the case of districts receiving supplies from outside sources, sampling is usually undertaken by the supplying authority.

Where contamination of supplies has been in evidence, the local health authorities appear to have taken appropriate action and in one district, as an additional precaution, all new workmen are examined for B.typhosus prior to commencing work. Many areas report the installation of chlorination plant or of the continuance of chlorination of all supplies. The raw water in several districts is soft and slightly acid, and preventive measures against plumbo-solvent action include treatment of the water before going into supply and the use of tin-lined service pipes.

Extensions and improvement to water supplies have been carried out during 1945 in several districts to areas or groups of dwellings previously dependent on private supplies, and also to keep pace with housing development.

Private supplies.—The local reports indicate that in several areas, mainly rural in character, a considerable number of houses are dependent upon supplies from wells, springs, streams, etc. A shortage has in certain instances been experienced during prolonged dry periods where the supply is obtained from these sources, but in several districts townships or groups of houses are provided with piped supplies connected to a storage reservoir of a semi-private nature. Frequent chemical and bacteriological examinations have been made in many areas, and a number of wells were closed following unsatisfactory results, the houses being connected to the public supply.

Drainage and Sewerage.—According to the district reports, progress during the year has largely been confined to improvements and reconditioning of existing plants and renewals of defective drains and sewers. In some instances, extensions of the sewerage system have been completed to post-war housing sites, and many districts indicate that sewerage schemes are being drawn up or awaiting approval.

Rivers and Streams.—The prevention of pollution of rivers and streams in the Administrative County, which previously was largely under the jurisdiction of the Mersey and Irwell and the Ribble Watershed Joint Committees, is now covered by the provisions of the Lancashire County Council (Rivers Board and General Powers) Act, 1938. The Act provided for the constitution and incorporation of a joint board, known as the Lancashire Rivers Board, consisting of representatives of the County Councils of the Counties of Lancaster, Chester and Derby and the Councils of several County Boroughs, upon which were conferred powers with regard to the prevention of the pollution and obstruction of the rivers, streams and watercourses under its jurisdiction.

The Board was constituted as from 1st April, 1939, and its jurisdiction extends over the whole of the geographical County of Lancaster excepting the areas comprised within the City of Liverpool and the County Boroughs of Barrow-in-Furness and Bootle.

The public health aspect of the question of the prevention of pollution of rivers and streams is of special importance because of their potentialities as sources of water supply, or on account of their possibilities as sources of pollution of water supplies.

The local reports contain references to the action taken during the year to prevent or minimise the pollution of rivers, streams, ditches, etc. Polluting effluents frequently discharge into streams in industrial districts, and in rural areas ditches often receive the overflow from cesspools and septic tanks and the direct discharges from house drains.

Closet Accommodation.—The statement below, compiled from the local health reports, gives some indication of the numbers of the various types of closet accommodation in the Administrative County area at the end of 1945. ⁶ The number of houses on the water carriage system is approximately 535,500.

Closet Accommodation at end of 1945.

	Urban districts	Rural districts	Administrative County
Privy middens.....	4,438	10,074	14,512
Privy closets	6,458	17,952	24,410
Pail closets	12,515	10,149	22,664
Fresh-water closets	460,563	52,788	513,351
Waste-water closets	71,881	3,350	75,231
Dry ashpits (excluding middens)	9,030	2,283	11,313
Movable ashbins	495,109	58,346	553,455

During the war programmes of conversion of privy and pail closets to the water carriage system have been held up. Previously, determined efforts were being made by local authorities in this respect and the demolition of property in slum clearance areas was having a beneficial effect. As things become more normal, however, it is to be anticipated that much progress in this direction will be made. Generally speaking, privy and pail closets only exist where no sewers are available.

Sanitary Inspection.—The following table gives the number of premises visited during 1945 by local sanitary officials, the defects or nuisances discovered and the results of action taken. Legal proceedings were instituted in 16 instances, an abatement order being secured in each case :—

Sanitary Inspections during 1945.

	No. of premises visited	Defects or nuisances		No. of notices served	
		No. discovered	No. abated	Informal	Statutory
Urban districts	153,934	58,786	48,721	28,391	3,581
Rural districts	16,753	3,984	3,632	2,651	131
Administrative County	170,687	62,770	52,353	31,042	3,712

Disinfestation.—From information supplied by local Medical Officers of Health it would appear that in 83 districts during 1945 approximately 357 Council houses and 1,347 other houses were found to be infested. Disinfestation was undertaken in respect of all the Council houses and 1,339 other houses.

The methods of disinfestation vary considerably. Fumigation by means of hydrogen cyanide gas is used to some extent, particularly in cases of bad infestation. Other methods include spraying with various liquid insecticides and special germicide preparations. On the whole, these are reported to be efficient. Several Medical Officers of Health specifically mention the use of D.D.T., both in liquid and powder form, by means of which good results have been obtained.

To ensure that the belongings of tenants are free from vermin before removal to Council houses, the local health officials in most instances make thorough examinations of the houses and belongings of tenants, and in cases where infestation is in evidence, the houses, furniture, bedding, clothing, etc., are suitably disinfested.

Disinfestation entailing the use of hydrogen cyanide gas is invariably carried out by contractors employed by the local authorities, but fumigations with sulphur, spraying with insecticides, and treatment of clothing and bedding by steam are usually undertaken by the local authorities' staffs.

The local reports indicate that, in order to prevent infestation or re-infestation after cleansing, the local health officers of many districts make periodic inspections and give personal advice to the tenants.

HOUSING

Since the end of hostilities, housing has been one of the chief matters claiming the attention of local authorities. Prior to the war determined efforts were being made to secure a speedier clearance of slum property, improvement of insanitary houses and the re-housing of tenants displaced under improvement schemes. In the 10 years preceding the war some 140,574 new houses had been built in the Administrative County.

With the advent of the war, however, all such activity ceased and, in common with the rest of the country, the local authorities, in implementation of Government policy, are now faced with the task of formulating and executing schemes to alleviate the acute shortage of houses consequent upon the absence of normal building during the war years and damage caused by enemy action. Little beyond the planning or formulating of such schemes could, of course, be accomplished in the remaining months of 1945 after the fighting ended, but it would appear from the reports of the local Medical Officers of Health that progress as regards the actual erection of houses of both the prefabricated and traditional permanent types is being made during the present year.

In certain areas of the Administrative County the choice of suitable building sites is greatly limited by mining subsidence, otherwise it would appear that there are few special difficulties in the way of providing suitable sites for new houses.

In the absence of an up-to-date survey, records of overcrowding, although such is amply apparent, are very incomplete in most districts and consequently no overall picture of overcrowding conditions in the Administrative County can be given.

Of the housing conditions generally, these, according to the local reports, except as regards clearance areas, can be considered as of a fairly good standard—prevalent defects in most districts being chiefly dampness and lack of repair work which has been delayed owing to the war.

Back-to-back houses number some 9,000, but here again, programmes of conversion or clearance have been held up by the war. Bacup (B) with 2,805 such houses, Rawtenstall (B) with 2,000, Whitworth with 750, and Littleborough with 600 are the principal districts concerned.

A summary of the local reports reveals that some 5,300 houses are without adequate water supply, whilst approximately 22,600 houses have no separate water closet or other adequate sanitary accommodation. The majority of these are to be found in the rural districts.

The table below gives some indication of housing activities in the County during 1945 and the steps taken to remedy such property as was found to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation. Action under the Public Health and Housing Acts has been found difficult chiefly on account of the shortage of labour and materials and the fact that owing to the high cost of repair work and the control of rents at a low level, property owners are reluctant to do more than a minimum of repair work :—

	New houses erected during year.			Unfit dwellings.				
	Total	By local authority.	By other bodies or persons.	Total No. inspected for housing defects.	No. of inspections made for the purpose.	No. found unfit for human habitation.	No. found not reasonably fit for human habitation.	No. rendered fit as result of informal action.
Urban Districts	*154	13	*141	29,358	61,456	569	14,815	13,258
Rural Districts	16	12	4	4,097	5,449	32	1,093	795
Administrative County	*170	25	*145	33,455	66,905	601	15,908	14,053

* Includes 50 temporary houses erected in one district by Ministry of Works.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk Supply.—Many references are made in the local reports to the action taken during the year in regard to the milk supply. During recent years and in spite of war-time difficulties much time and attention, both of the County and local public health officials, has been devoted to the problems involved in the production of a pure and safe milk supply. The problem in this County, in which there are 7,882 cowkeepers and 3,095 dairymen or purveyors of milk, is one of considerable magnitude.

Inspections of farm premises by the local officials in 1945 numbered 11,330 and a large number of routine inspections were made by the County Sanitary Officers in co-operation with the local officials.

On these visits by sanitary officers opportunity is taken to impress upon milk producers the necessity, from the point of view of the public health, of a high standard of bacteriological purity in milk, and that to ensure this, a good sanitary environment is essential, coupled with regular and careful grooming and cleaning of the cattle, and a rigid standard of cleanliness in all stages of production and distribution. To achieve an adequate, clean and safe supply of milk is a matter which involves the highest interests of the public health.

The local reports show that in a number of districts works of improvement, including reconstruction of cowsheds, erection of modern dairies, floors concreted, additional window area provided and drainage improved, were undertaken during the year.

TUBERCULOUS MILK.—During the year 1945, the total number of notifications received that tubercle bacilli had been found in milk including school milk was 135. Of these, 106 were notified by County Boroughs and County Districts and 29 were found as a result of the routine sampling carried out by the County Council.

In accordance with the provisions of Part IV of the Agriculture Act, 1937, these notifications were transmitted to the Divisional Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries who arranged for veterinary inspections to be carried out at the farms concerned to eliminate any affected cattle.

The number of veterinary inspections completed during 1945 was 140. The following table analyses the results of the investigations carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries :—

Cases where animals seized under the Tuberculosis Order, 1938	93
No. of animals seized	111
Cases reported negative where animals had been sold prior to the investigation	26
Cases reported negative, no animals seized	21

THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) REGULATIONS, 1936 TO 1943.—The following table shows the number of licences, issued under these regulations, in operation at the 31st December, 1945 :—

Licences issued, 1945.

	Licences issued by County Council.		Licences issued by Local Authorities.					
			No. of Dealers' Licences issued in respect of :—				No. of Licences issued in respect of Pasteurised Milk.	
	Tuberculin Tested.	Accredited.	Tuberculin Tested.		Accredited.		Pasteurising Plants.	Retail Distributors.
			Bottling.	Distribution.	Bottling.	Distribution.		
Urban districts	223	30	8	79	16	40	18	181
Rural districts	577	113	3	3	1	5	2	23
Administrative County	800	143	11	82	17	45	20	204

Routine sampling of "tuberculin tested" and "accredited" milk supplies is carried out by the County Sanitary Officers and each sample is submitted to the methylene blue test and examined for B.coli. The following table shows for the past five years the numbers of samples taken and the percentages of unsatisfactory samples :—

Type of milk	No. of samples taken				
	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Tuberculin tested	56	70	63	81	74
Accredited	881	892	819	758	417
Total	937	962	882	839	491
Percentage unsatisfactory	27.1	30.7	28.0	20.0	22.6

When a sample is reported as unsatisfactory further samples are obtained and the producer advised, where necessary, of improvements likely to raise the standard of the milk supply. Subsequent unsatisfactory samples result in the producer being cautioned and warned of the possible suspension of his licence, a procedure which has usually effected a marked response in the carefulness, and cleanliness in the methods, of the offender.

It was not found necessary during the year to suspend or cancel a graded milk licence.

Examination for tubercle bacilli.—During the year, 410 samples of graded milk were examined for tubercle bacilli, of which 13 or 3·1 per cent. were found positive. Appropriate action was taken immediately on notification of affected samples.

PROVISION OF MILK TO SCHOOL CHILDREN.—During the year 1945 the number of samples of milk obtained from school supplies and examined for the presence of tubercle bacilli was 421, and of these, 11 samples or 2·6 per cent. were reported as positive. The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries was informed and he arranged for veterinary inspections of the herds concerned. Attention is drawn to the fact that the samples of milk found to contain tubercle bacilli were all produced at ungraded farms.

In implementation of Government policy, the Area Milk Officer has carried out a census of all schools with the object of determining the type of milk consumed and efforts are now being made in consultation with the County Council to provide heat-treated or T.T. milk at schools where neither of these types of milk are at present supplied. As a result, during 1945 several schools previously supplied with ungraded milk have been provided with heat-treated or T.T. milk.

DEFENCE REGULATION 55G.—The Defence Regulation 55G restricts the sale of raw milk in certain areas in accordance with the policy of the Government outlined in the White Paper—"Measures to Improve the Quality of the Nation's Milk Supply".

It lays down that milk may not be sold by retail or supplied free of cost in a specified area, unless it is Tuberculin Tested, Accredited, Heat-treated, Pasteurised or Sterilised.

Paragraph 13 of the regulation states—"That milk sold by retail as Pasteurised will be required to comply with the Phosphatase and Methylene Blue tests, in addition to the conditions laid down in the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1936 to 1943. Where the Food and Drugs Authority are not the licensing authority for milk sold as Pasteurised, they should co-operate with the latter authority in order to avoid duplication of sampling, and should keep that authority informed where any samples fail to pass the tests prescribed for the purpose of the Regulation".

The Minister of Food issued a circular on the 1st March, 1945, stating that an allowance of a farthing per gallon would be paid to retailers, wholesalers and depot proprietors, in respect of milk heat-treated by them from the 1st November, 1944, subject to compliance with certain conditions which include :—

- (1) Claimant must have been authorised by the Minister of Food to apply heat treatment to milk.
- (2) All the milk in respect of which the allowance is claimed shall have been subjected to heat-treatment by the claimant at the premises containing the plant mentioned in the authority, and in the case of a retail sale, such milk shall have been lawfully sold by him as "Pasteurised", "Tuberculin Tested" (Pasteurised), "Heat-treated", "Heat-treated" (Homogenised) or "Sterilised". If in addition the claimant sells any raw milk by retail his sales of such must be restricted to milk which he can lawfully sell as "Tuberculin Tested" or "Accredited".

The Minister of Food requested the co-operation of authorities in securing compliance with these conditions, and that in all cases in which the appropriate enforcing authority or their Medical Officer of Health have been, or are in future, notified that authorisation has been granted to operate a heat-treatment plant, the authority would arrange for the regular sampling of milk processed at the plant whether sold wholesale or retail.

The Minister recommended that arrangements be made to apply the Phosphatase and Methylene Blue Tests to all samples of Pasteurised or Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) milk.

The County Council, who are the Food and Drugs authority, are the enforcing authority for the purpose of the Defence Regulation 55G, but are not the licensing authority for pasteurised or heat-treated milk.

The Minister of Food issued "authorisations" to 19 firms in 18 County Districts and in accordance with paragraph 13 of the Regulation arrangements were made with the local authorities of the 18 districts for the regular sampling of heat-treated milk.

Since this Regulation became operative on the 1st March, 1945, the number of samples obtained and submitted to the prescribed tests was 46 of which 16 failed to pass the tests.

Particulars of the unsatisfactory samples were reported to the Area Milk Officer who communicated with the firms concerned.

In accordance with the requirements of the Regulation a return has been forwarded each month to the Minister of Food giving the results of the samples submitted to the prescribed tests.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938.—The following tables have been extracted from the reports of the County Analyst :—

Total Number of Samples Examined, 1936-45.

Year	Food and Drugs Act	Appeal-to-Cow Samples	Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act	Waters and effluents	From Coroners and Police	Miscellaneous and departmental	Total
1936	4,808	58	21	57	44	71	5,059
1937	5,153	93	30	72	118	78	5,544
1938	5,157	89	20	73	109	69	5,517
1939	4,775	99	25	47	40	38	5,024
1940	3,257	60	21	46	—	20	3,404
1941	2,583	5	25	26	—	15	2,654
1942	2,088	11	16	20	—	27	2,162
1943	2,058	6	24	24	—	22	2,134
1944	1,816	2	28	35	—	15	1,896
1945	1,731	3	17	58	—	8	1,817
Total	33,426	426	227	458	311	363	35,211

Food and Drugs Act, 1938.—Percentage of Samples Adulterated.

Year	All samples			Milk samples			Other than milk		
	Total samples	No. adulterated	Percentage adulterated	Total samples	No. adulterated	Percentage adulterated	Total samples	No. adulterated	Percentage adulterated
1936	4,808	166	3·5	3,040	141	4·6	1,768	25	1·4
1937	5,153	196	3·8	3,185	162	5·1	1,968	34	1·7
1938	5,157	217	4·2	3,309	172	5·2	1,848	45	2·4
1939	4,775	171	3·5	3,029	157	5·1	1,746	14	0·8
1940	3,257	153	4·7	2,084	139	6·6	1,173	14	1·2
1941	2,583	238	9·2	1,861	222	11·9	722	16	2·2
1942	2,088	142	6·8	1,506	132	8·9	582	10	1·7
1943	2,058	172	8·3	1,459	157	10·7	599	15	2·5
1944	1,816	163	8·9	1,199	135	11·2	617	28	4·5
1945	1,731	138	7·5	1,096	111	10·1	635	27	4·2
Total	33,426	1,756	5·2	21,768	1,528	7·0	11,658	228	1·9

Summary of Prosecutions.

Quarter ended	Legal proceedings	Convictions or to pay costs	Withdrawn on payment of costs	Withdrawn for other reasons	Dismissed on production of warranty	Dismissed	Amount of fines (inclusive of costs)
1945							£ s. d.
31st March	7	7	—	—	—	—	85 18 0
30th June	9	9	—	—	—	—	117 1 0
30th September	9	9	—	—	—	—	88 7 6
31st December	9	5	—	1	—	—	52 12 0
	(3 pending)						
Total	34	30	—	1	—	—	£343 18 6

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Smallpox.—No case of smallpox was notified during 1945—the seventh year in succession that the Administrative County has been entirely free from this disease.

Scarlet fever.—There was a very considerable decrease during 1945 in the incidence of scarlet fever. The notifications numbered 4,453, with 5 deaths, as compared with 5,836 cases and 9 deaths in the previous year.

The notifications of this and other infectious diseases are shown grouped in age periods in the table on page 39.

The mortality rate from scarlet fever in 1945 was equivalent to 0·002 per 1,000 of the estimated population, or 0·002 less than in 1944. The case fatality rate was 0·11 per cent. as compared with 0·15 per cent. in the previous year. Scarlet fever cases removed to hospital in 1945 represented 62·3 per cent. of the total notifications. The case fatality rate of patients treated in hospital was 0·07 per cent., and of those isolated at home, 0·17 per cent.

Diphtheria.—The number of notifications of diphtheria in 1945 at 1,137 was the lowest ever recorded in the County statistics and showed a decrease of 313 on the previous year. The number of deaths registered as due to this cause was 52 or 16 less than in 1944, representing a mortality rate of 0·02 per 1,000 of the estimated population. The rate in 1944 was 0·03 per 1,000 population. The case fatality rate was slightly better than in the previous year, being 4·57 per cent. as compared with 4·68 per cent. Of the 1,137 cases notified, 805 were amongst children under the age of 15 years ; the case fatality in this group being 5·09 per cent. compared with 3·31 per cent. in the cases over 15 years of age.

Cases removed to hospital during 1945 numbered 1,125 or 98·9 per cent. of the total cases notified.

Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers.—The number of notifications of typhoid and paratyphoid fevers during 1945 was 28 or 8 less than in the previous year. For the first time in the history of the County health services, there were no deaths from this group. Ninety-five County districts were entirely free from typhoid and/or paratyphoid fevers throughout the year. It is interesting to recall that in 1898 the cases in the Administrative County numbered 2,661 with 478 deaths.

Measles (*excluding rubella*).—Since February, 1940, this disease has been compulsorily notifiable and during 1945 the number of cases notified was 13,883 or 261 more than in the previous year. The deaths registered as due to this cause numbered 23—one more than in 1944—resulting in a mortality rate of 0·01 per 1,000 population as compared with that for the whole of England and Wales of 0·02 per 1,000. An analysis of the deaths shows that 30·4 per cent. occurred amongst infants under one year of age and 69·6 per cent. amongst children between the ages of one and five years.

Whooping cough.—As in the case of measles, this disease was made compulsorily notifiable in 1940 and the number of cases notified in 1945 totalled 2,874—a decrease of 1,029 on the previous year. The deaths registered as due to whooping cough numbered 29 or 6 less than in 1944, the consequent death-rate being 0·01 per 1,000 of the estimated population. The provisional rate for England and Wales was 0·02 per 1,000 civilian population.

Diarrhoea (*under 2 years*).—The deaths of children under 2 years of age registered during 1945 as due to diarrhoea numbered 173—an increase of 38 on the previous year. The corresponding death-rate per 1,000 live births was 5·6—0·1 greater than the provisional rate for England and Wales.

Acute Poliomyelitis, Acute Polio-encephalitis, Encephalitis lethargica, Cerebro-spinal fever.—The incidence of these diseases compared with the previous year, and also the attack rates and mortality are shown in the following table :—

Disease	Cases notified		Distribution of cases, 1945		Attack rate per 1,000 population, 1945	Deaths registered	
	1944	1945	Urban Districts	Rural Districts		1944	1945
Acute poliomyelitis	9	11	11	—	0·006	} 2	4
Acute polio-encephalitis	4	2	2	—	0·001		
Encephalitis lethargica	4	7	7	—	0·003	*51	*46
Cerebro-spinal fever	90	74	65	9	0·04	30	30

* Deaths from acute infectious encephalitis (lethargic or epidemic).

The table below, which is compiled from the quarterly returns of local Medical Officers of Health, shows the numbers of cases of infectious diseases notified during the year 1945 after corrections subsequently made either by notifying medical practitioners or by medical superintendents of infectious diseases hospitals.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (AFTER CORRECTION) FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31ST DECEMBER, 1945, ANALYSED BY SEX AND AGE.

Scarlet fever	Diphtheria	Whooping cough	Measles (excluding rubella)	Acute poliomyelitis	Acute poli-encephalitis	Sex	Age group	Sex	Acute pneumonia	Dysentery	Smallpox	Acute encephalitis lethargica	Enteric or typhoid fever	Paratyphoid fevers	Erysipelas	Cerebro-spinal fever
Administrative County.																
1,963	515	1,337	6,847	7	—	M.	All	M.	864	316	—	1	4	1	188	38
2,490	622	1,537	7,036	4	2	F.	ages	F.	706	301	—	6	15	8	287	36
4,453	1,137	2,874	13,883	11	2	T.		T.	1,570	617	—	7	19	9	475	74
6	3	148	349	—	—	M.	0—									
4	2	146	336	—	—	F.										
10	5	294	685	—	—	T.										
154	46	381	1,713	2	—	M.	1—	M.	182	33	—	—	—	—	3	16
131	27	495	1,653	2	1	F.		F.	169	33	—	1	—	1	2	14
285	73	876	3,366	4	1	T.		T.	351	66	—	1	—	1	5	30
349	82	417	2,103	—	—	M.	3—									
362	48	462	2,159	—	—	F.										
711	130	879	4,262	—	—	T.										
899	183	352	2,374	2	—	M.	5—									
1,096	194	363	2,444	1	1	F.										
1,995	377	715	4,818	3	1	T.		M.	121	74	—	—	—	—	12	11
366	100	24	212	1	—	M.	10—	F.	98	51	—	2	—	1	6	11
530	120	31	206	—	—	F.		T.	219	125	—	2	—	1	18	22
896	220	55	418	1	—	T.										
129	58	1	66	—	—	M.	15—									
211	134	10	143	1	—	F.		M.	250	111	—	—	2		41	9
340	192	11	209	1	—	T.		F.	206	129	—	1	6	3	79	10
							25—	T.	456	240	—	1	3	4	120	19
53	39	3	20	2	—	M.										
146	95	21	74	—	—	F.		M.	226	68	—	1	—	—	92	2
199	134	24	94	2	—	T.	45—	F.	129	65	—	1	7	3	128	—
								T.	355	133	—	2	7	3	220	2
							65—	M.	82	29	—	—	—	—	37	—
								F.	101	20	—	1	1	—	65	—
								T.	183	49	—	1	1	—	102	—
7	4	11	10	—	—	M.	Un-known	M.	3	1	—	—	2	—	—	—
10	2	9	21	—	—	F.		F.	3	3	—	—	1	—	7	1
17	6	20	31	—	—	T.		T.	6	4	—	—	3	—	10	1

Other Notifiable Diseases.

	Puerperal pyrexia	Ophthalmia neonatorum			Malaria (contracted in this country)			* Chickenpox			† Pemphigus neonatorum			Anthrax		
	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Administrative County	139	38	47	85	2	—	2	54	61	115	1	1	2	—	1	1

* Notifiable in 6 districts only.

† Notifiable in 2 districts only.

The following table gives the notifications, total deaths, removals to hospital and deaths in hospital, of cases of infectious diseases during 1945 in the Urban and Rural Districts and the Administrative County as a whole :—

Infectious Disease	Urban Districts				Rural Districts				Administrative County			
	Notifi- cations	Total deaths	Re- movals to hospital	Deaths in hospital	Notifi- cations	Total deaths	Re- movals to hospital	Deaths in hospital	Notifi- cations	Total deaths	Re- movals to hospital	Deaths in hospital
Scarlet fever	3,864	3	2,388	2	589	2	388	—	4,453	5	2,776	2
Diphtheria	1,031	47	1,021	38	106	5	104	3	1,137	52	1,125	41
Whooping cough	2,553	26	30	2	321	3	4	—	2,874	29	34	2
Measles (excluding rubella)	12,472	21	97	2	1,411	2	12	—	13,883	23	109	2
Ac. poliomyelitis	11	} 3	7	1	—	} 1	—	—	11	} 4	7	1
Ac. polio-encephalitis	2		2	1	—		—	—	2		2	1
Ac. pneumonia (primary and influenzal)	1,342		—	—	228		—	—	1,570		—	—
†Dysentery	342	—	65	—	275	—	—	—	617	—	65	—
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ac. encephalitis lethargica	7	†43	4	4	—	†3	—	—	7	†46	4	4
Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers.....	14	—	12	—	14	—	4	—	28	—	16	—
†Erysipelas	411	—	72	—	64	—	10	—	475	—	82	—
Cerebro-spinal fever	65	30	55	24	9	—	9	—	74	30	64	24
<i>Other notifiable diseases—</i>												
Puerperal pyrexia	127	11	64	1	12	3	5	—	139	14	69	1
†Ophthalmia neonatorum	76	—	37	—	9	—	1	—	85	—	38	—
†Malaria (contracted in this country)	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—

* Deaths from pneumonia (all forms). † Deaths from those diseases are not available.

‡ Deaths from acute infectious enccephalitis (lethargic or epidemic).

Below, comparison is made of the number of notifications of some of the principal infectious diseases during 1945 and the preceding ten years :—

Infectious disease	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	70	42	85	96	37	142	304	38	25	36	28
Scarlet fever	5,246	4,648	4,198	4,437	3,980	3,348	3,583	4,786	6,710	5,836	4,453
*Whooping cough	225	484	278	187	—	3,802	7,927	2,334	5,386	3,903	2,874
Diphtheria	2,360	3,025	2,855	4,571	3,297	2,772	3,354	2,169	1,760	1,450	1,137
Erysipelas	833	753	700	748	677	608	574	589	515	520	475
Smallpox	—	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Measles (excluding rubella)	453	1,783	607	1,721	—	30,071	11,166	18,267	14,353	13,622	13,883
Acute pneumonia (primary and influenzal)	2,587	2,109	2,527	1,876	1,989	2,568	2,235	1,874	2,558	1,703	1,570
Puerperal pyrexia	197	212	217	328	311	279	246	284	248	207	139

* Prior to February, 1940, these diseases were not compulsorily notifiable.

The chief features of a comparison of the above notifications are the large decreases in the cases of scarlet fever, whooping cough, diphtheria and puerperal pyrexia—the figures for the two last-mentioned being the lowest on record for the Administrative County.

Death-rates from the Principal Infectious Diseases.—The table below gives the death-rates per 1,000 of the population from the principal infectious diseases for the year 1945 and the preceding fifty years, showing the five years' averages.

Year	Smallpox	Scarlet fever	*Diphtheria	†Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	Measles	Whooping cough	‡Diarrhoea, etc.
1895.....	0.009	0.23	0.10	0.23	0.50	0.38	0.95
1896.....	0.005	0.24	0.09	0.23	0.49	0.36	0.48
1897.....	nil	0.15	0.08	0.19	0.66	0.27	0.77
1898.....	0.0005	0.10	0.07	0.26	0.25	0.19	1.00
1899.....	0.0005	0.18	0.18	0.24	0.44	0.26	1.05
Average 5 years, 1895-1899	0.0003	0.18	0.10	0.23	0.46	0.29	0.85
1900.....	0.0015	0.18	0.26	0.20	0.43	0.37	0.60
1901.....	nil	0.18	0.34	0.20	0.18	0.20	0.95
1902.....	0.0119	0.20	0.30	0.16	0.35	0.19	0.28
1903.....	0.0366	0.18	0.19	0.15	0.37	0.26	0.40
1904.....	0.0116	0.18	0.15	0.12	0.43	0.35	0.66
Average 5 years, 1900-1904	0.0123	0.18	0.24	0.16	0.35	0.27	0.57
1905.....	0.0033	0.13	0.15	0.14	0.26	0.15	0.52
1906.....	nil	0.11	0.16	0.14	0.36	0.13	0.79
1907.....	0.0005	0.09	0.15	0.09	0.37	0.28	0.26
1908.....	0.0005	0.10	0.16	0.12	0.18	0.24	0.54
1909.....	nil	0.12	0.15	0.10	0.35	0.14	0.18
Average 5 years, 1905-1909	0.0008	0.11	0.15	0.11	0.30	0.18	0.45
1910.....	nil	0.10	0.11	0.10	0.15	0.23	0.29
1911.....	nil	0.08	0.14	0.12	0.29	0.15	‡1.43
1912.....	nil	0.05	0.12	0.08	0.30	0.24	0.30
1913.....	nil	0.05	0.11	0.10	0.31	0.13	0.85
1914.....	nil	0.09	0.13	0.07	0.28	0.18	0.48
Average 5 years, 1910-1914	nil	0.07	0.12	0.09	0.26	0.18	0.67
1915.....	nil	0.08	0.14	0.07	0.49	0.20	0.52
1916.....	0.003	0.06	0.15	0.05	0.17	0.14	‡0.27
1917.....	nil	0.03	0.13	0.04	0.27	0.11	0.18
1918.....	nil	0.03	0.15	0.05	0.20	0.31	0.19
1919.....	nil	0.04	0.13	0.02	0.07	0.05	0.16
Average 5 years, 1915-1919	0.0006	0.04	0.14	0.04	0.24	0.16	0.26
1920.....	0.0005	0.03	0.11	0.03	0.19	0.09	0.25
1921.....	nil	0.03	0.09	0.02	0.04	0.15	0.27
1922.....	0.0005	0.05	0.08	0.02	0.20	0.12	0.13
1923.....	nil	0.03	0.05	0.02	0.07	0.11	0.12
1924.....	nil	0.02	0.05	0.01	0.14	0.13	0.13
Average 5 years, 1920-1924	0.0002	0.03	0.07	0.02	0.12	0.12	0.18
1925.....	nil	0.03	0.06	0.009	0.10	0.13	0.13
1926.....	0.0005	0.01	0.05	0.008	0.09	0.13	0.11
1927.....	0.0005	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.09	0.06	0.09
1928.....	0.0027	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.05	0.05	0.08
1929.....	0.0016	0.01	0.06	0.008	0.04	0.15	0.08
Average 5 years, 1925-1929	0.0010	0.01	0.05	0.009	0.07	0.10	0.09
1930.....	nil	0.02	0.06	0.008	0.11	0.03	0.08
1931.....	nil	0.01	0.05	0.007	0.03	0.05	0.06
1932.....	nil	0.01	0.06	0.007	0.07	0.06	0.05
1933.....	nil	0.01	0.06	0.006	0.03	0.04	0.05
1934.....	nil	0.02	0.08	0.003	0.06	0.03	0.05
Average 5 years, 1930-1934	nil	0.01	0.06	0.006	0.06	0.04	0.05
1935.....	nil	0.01	0.08	0.002	0.04	0.02	0.04
1936.....	nil	0.01	0.09	0.003	0.05	0.04	0.04
1937.....	nil	0.009	0.08	0.003	0.01	0.03	0.05
1938.....	nil	0.009	0.11	0.005	0.05	0.02	0.04
1939.....	nil	0.004	0.08	0.001	0.002	0.03	0.05
Average 5 years, 1935-1939	nil	0.008	0.08	0.002	0.03	0.02	0.04
1940.....	nil	0.001	0.07	0.001	0.02	0.02	0.05
1941.....	nil	0.003	0.09	0.005	0.01	0.06	0.06
1942.....	nil	0.006	0.05	0.0005	0.01	0.01	0.07
1943.....	nil	0.002	0.03	0.002	0.01	0.03	0.08
1944.....	nil	0.004	0.03	0.0005	0.01	0.01	0.07
Average 5 years, 1940-1944	nil	0.003	0.05	0.001	0.01	0.02	0.06
1945							
Administrative County	nil	0.002	0.02	nil	0.01	0.01	0.09
Urban Districts	nil	0.001	0.02	nil	0.01	0.01	0.09
Rural Districts	nil	0.007	0.01	nil	0.007	0.01	0.007
§England and Wales	nil	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.09

* From 1899 membranous croup included. † Prior to 1911 the "fever" death-rate included deaths from typhus and continued fevers (if any). ‡ From 1911 enteritis deaths included. Since 1916, the "diarrhoea" death-rate includes deaths from diarrhoea, etc., under two years of age only. § Provisional figures.

Tuberculosis.—The administration of the County Council's scheme for the diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis is in the hands of the County Tuberculosis Committee, and is dealt with in the Annual Report for 1945 of the Central Tuberculosis Officer.

Disinfection.—The following statement, showing the position of the County districts in regard to the provision of disinfecting apparatus, is prepared from information supplied by local Medical Officers of Health :—

Districts provided with steam apparatus, or using steam apparatus at hospitals.....	61
„ using steam apparatus belonging to other districts (mainly County or Municipal Boroughs)	24
„ provided with dry heat apparatus or gas	2
„ without proper appliances	22

Houses, or rooms, disinfected in 1945 numbered 7,681.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

Immunisation during 1945.—According to the local reports, immunisation is now undertaken in all districts in the Administrative County. The statement below, compiled from the returns of local Medical Officers of Health, shows the numbers immunised during the year 1945 :—

	No. immunised during 1945			
	Pre-school children	School children	Adults	Total
Urban districts	17,950	5,186	182	23,318
Rural districts	3,184	3,049	6	6,239
Administrative County	21,134	8,235	188	29,557

In 1938 the comparative figures were : pre-school children 1,932, school children 9,355, and adults 80—a total of 11,367.

The post-Schick test is reported as having been utilised in four districts during the year, the total number of tests undertaken being 553.

In 90 per cent. of the County districts, the local health authorities provide immunisation material free of charge to medical practitioners.

Immunisation state of child population.—The table below shows the approximate immunisation state of the estimated child population in the Administrative County at the 31st December, 1945, and, for comparison, the notifications of and deaths from diphtheria in 1945, together with their corresponding attack and case fatality rates, in respect of both those immunised and those not so protected :—

	Percentage of total population in age group	No. of cases of diphtheria during 1945	Attack rate per 1,000 of population in age group	No. of deaths from diphtheria during 1945	Case fatality rate per cent.
<i>Children under 5 years of age.</i>					
Immunised	47.5	41	0.59	1	2.43
Not immunised	52.5	167	2.20	15	8.98
Total	100.0	208	1.44	16	7.68
<i>Children aged 5 to 14 years.</i>					
Immunised	69.9	203	1.11	2	0.49
Not immunised	30.1	394	5.02	23	5.83
Total	100.0	597	2.28	25	4.18
<i>All children under 15 years of age.</i>					
Immunised	62.0	244	0.97	3	1.22
Not immunised	38.0	561	3.63	38	6.77
Total	100.0	805	1.98	41	5.09

As evidenced by the above, approximately 62 per cent. of the child population in the Administrative County had been immunised by the end of 1945. This may be regarded as not unsatisfactory although there is room for improvement. It is anticipated, however, that the results of the efforts now being made by health visitors will be reflected in the figures for 1946.

It should be pointed out also that the figures above do not fully indicate the extent to which immunisation has been carried out. It is known for example, that in a number of County districts immunisation has been carried out privately on a large scale and records in respect of the children so immunised are not available.

The striking difference in the attack and case fatality rates in all age groups between those immunised and the non-immunised will be seen from the table.

An investigation of the 3 deaths which occurred amongst the immunised children revealed that in the case of only one of them was the diagnosis of diphtheria confirmed bacteriologically—other factors contributing largely to the cause of death in the other cases.

The state of immunisation of the child population by ages is shown in detail for each sanitary district in the Administrative County in Table 5, pages 70 to 74.

MIDWIFERY, MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

For administrative purposes the County is divided into—

- (a) the Midwifery area of the County Council.
- (b) the Midwifery area of the four local authorities which are autonomous in this respect—Darwen (B), Eccles (B), Leigh (B) and Stretford (B).
- (c) the Maternity and Child Welfare area of the County Council.
- (d) the Maternity and Child Welfare area of the local authorities, autonomous for this purpose.

MIDWIVES ACTS, 1902-36.

The report is not in such detail as in pre-war years, but the main features of the year's work are presented, and in order that the means of comparison may be available, in some instances corresponding figures for the year 1938 are given.

Midwifery Area.—The County Council is the Local Supervising Authority responsible for the administration of the Midwives Acts in the whole of the Administrative County area, with the exception of the Boroughs of Darwen, Eccles, Leigh and Stretford. The statistics, therefore, exclude these districts.

Midwifery Service.—At the end of the year 1945 the Committee employed 183 whole-time salaried midwives, nearly all of whom worked in urban areas. To cover the rural parts of the Administrative County arrangements existed with 61 Nursing Associations.

The midwives worked well under the difficult conditions imposed by war, and the results are, in the main, good. There were occasions, however, when it was difficult to meet the statutory obligation to provide an adequate domiciliary service. Sickness largely contributed to this, but temporary difficulty in recruiting staff to fill vacancies was also a factor. The Committee's system of a pool of relief midwives, and relief within an area, helped very much in making the necessary adjustments.

District Teachers.—The domiciliary midwives approved as District Teachers have continued to work in association with the Jericho and Moorlands Hospitals.

They have met at the hospitals to facilitate co-operation in the training of pupils.

This combined training has again proved extremely useful in recruiting permanent domiciliary staff.

One of the District Teachers has been appointed Supervisor of Midwives to a Lancashire County Borough.

The work of the District Teachers of Midwifery has been excellent with very good results in the examinations. Each pupil was seen at her work by one of the Supervisors and five of these pupils have been recruited to the County Domiciliary Midwifery staff.

Maternity Outfits.—Sterilised maternity outfits are supplied free of cost to all patients attended under the Committee's scheme.

Gas/Air Analgesia.—The number of midwives qualified to administer analgesics is shown below :—

County Council midwives	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81
District nurse-midwives	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48
Midwives in independent practice	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
						<hr/>
				Total	.....	140
						<hr/>

The training of midwives in gas/air analgesia has continued throughout the year; all midwives qualified in this form of analgesia have been supplied with Minnits gas/air machines.

Inspection and Lectures.—The Supervisors of Midwives have maintained supervision throughout the year. Nursing visits have been made with the midwives to the homes of the patients. These visits have been most useful in encouraging a high standard of technique.

Demonstrations and lectures have been arranged and given to midwives in various parts of the County.

Lectures have also been given to women police recruits at Lovely Hall, Salesbury.

Housing of County Council Midwives.—In view of the great difficulty being experienced in securing accommodation in many districts for newly appointed midwives to replace those retiring, the County Council have agreed in principle to the policy of providing houses for their domiciliary midwives, such houses to be let to the midwives at a rental in accordance with the recommendations contained in the Rushcliffe Report. The need for houses during the three years 1946-47, 1947-48, 1948-49 has been considered, and in this connection it is estimated that 49 houses will be required.

A house in Tyldesley, formerly used for civil defence purposes, has been purchased. Necessary alterations are being made, and when completed the house will be let to one or more County Council midwives.

The Housing Committee of the Borough of Middleton made available during the year a house for the use of a County Council midwife. This house, the tenancy of which is in the name of the County Council, has been let to a County Council midwife at a rental in accordance with the recommendations contained in the Rushcliffe Report.

Payment of Doctors' Fees.—Under the Midwives Act, 1918, a medical practitioner called in by a state certified midwife in accordance with the rules of the Central Midwives Board, is paid by the Local Supervising Authority.

The statement below shows the number of medical aid forms received and the number of claims submitted by medical practitioners during the year 1945 :—

No. of medical aid forms received	No. of claims by medical practitioners	Total amount paid
4,956	3,786	£6,634 9s. 6d.

Roll of Midwives.—The number of state certified midwives on the County register on the 31st December, 1945, was 434. The number at the end of 1938 was 610.

Resident in Municipal Boroughs and Urban Districts	Resident in Rural Districts	Resident in areas of other Local Supervising Authorities
299	80	55

Domiciliary Births.—The number of domiciliary births attended by midwives is shown in the following table :—

Description of midwife	Domiciliary births attended					
	Year 1938			Year 1945		
	As midwife	As maternity nurse	Total	As midwife	As maternity nurse	Total
County Council	8,563	2,003	10,566	8,419	1,856	10,275
District Nursing Associations	1,206	774	1,980	1,314	638	1,952
In independent practice	2,462	1,669	4,131	1,266	1,125	2,391
Totals	12,231	4,446	16,677	10,999	3,619	14,618

Medical Aid Forms.—For certain scheduled abnormalities a midwife, acting as a midwife, is obliged to issue a medical aid form calling in a doctor. The number of forms issued in 1945 is shown below, compared with those issued in 1938 :—

Year	Births attended (live and still)	No. of medical aid forms issued
1938	12,231	6,479
1945	10,999	4,956

Stillbirths.—The figures given below refer to domiciliary cases attended by midwives as midwives :—

Year	No. of births attended (live and still)	No. of stillbirths	Percentage of stillbirths to total births attended
1938	12,231	267	2.18
1945	10,999	154	1.40

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

This Report is mainly confined to a statement of the work which has been done. The relevant vital statistics are set out in Table 6 on page 75.

At the end of 1945 the maternity and child welfare work in the Administrative County was carried out by the County Council in 76 County districts, and by autonomous "Welfare Councils" in 33. The table below indicates the relative positions in 1938 and 1945 :—

	1938		1945	
	Estimated population	No. of live births	Estimated population	No. of live births
Undertaken by the County Council (75 districts in 1938 ; 76 districts in 1945)	915,747	13,475	939,387	15,640
Undertaken by Local Sanitary Authorities (34 districts in 1938 ; 33 districts in 1945)	964,853	13,118	893,033	14,815
Total—Administrative County	1,880,600	26,593	1,832,420	30,455

Health Visiting.—Except for short periods, it has been possible to maintain the normal establishment for health visitors, viz., 78. There were many changes during the war when the staff included no less than 22 temporary war-time appointments, and one nurse who, but for the war, would have retired on pension. This nurse has now retired. Twenty of the temporary appointments have been made permanent and three new appointments have been made.

The following statement shows the number of visits made by health visitors to young children and expectant mothers in the years 1938 and 1945 :—

(a) Home visits—	1938	1945
Infants under one year of age :		
No. of first visits	12,766	14,745
No. of re-visits	36,377	31,101
Children 1-5 years of age :		
No. of visits	32,282	31,376
(b) Antenatal work—		
Expectant mothers :		
No. of first visits	2,300	2,556
No. of re-visits	1,998	1,430

Child Welfare Centres.—At the end of 1945 there were 97 child welfare centres maintained by the County Council, an increase of six during the year. At the end of 1938 the number was 78. It is anticipated that further centres will be required.

	1938	1945
No. of child welfare centres open at end of year	78	97
No. of sessions during the year	3,738	4,459
No. of individual children attending :		
Under one year of age	12,732	20,869
1-2 years of age	6,773	7,642
2-5 years of age	6,780	5,229
No. of attendances by children :		
Under one year of age	139,476	162,148
1-2 years of age	51,947	38,502
2-5 years of age	46,381	23,249
No. of individual expectant mothers who attended	1,468	1,155
No. of attendances by expectant mothers	5,232	3,466

Antenatal Clinics.—At the end of 1945 there were 28 specialist antenatal clinics which had been established by the County Council. In 1938 the number was 18.

Arrangements have also been made under which County patients may attend antenatal clinics established by other authorities or hospitals.

The attendance figures are set out in the following table :—

	No. of clinics		No. of individual women attending		No. of attendances	
	1938	1945	1938	1945	1938	1945
County Council specialist antenatal clinics	18	28	2,883	4,729	8,415	16,617
Antenatal clinics of other authorities and hospitals	6	7	803	832	3,815	4,009
Antenatal clinics at County hospitals and public assistance institutions	6	5	941	1,391	5,356	6,882
Total	30	40	3,627	6,952	17,586	27,508

Admissions to Hospital.—The County Council have arrangements with 41 hospitals, including six County hospitals, for the reception of patients who show some obstetric abnormality or whose home environment is unsuitable for confinement. During the year 1945, 1,582 patients were admitted under the arrangements. This figure refers only to the type of patient described above. There were, in fact, 4,636 additional maternity patients admitted to the County Council's hospitals and institutions during the year 1945. Considerable difficulty was experienced in securing the admission of patients during the year.

Puerperal Pyrexia.—By the terms of the Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations, 1939, “any febrile conditions”, within certain limits, must be notified. The term, therefore, includes such conditions as the common cold, providing the temperature is within the prescribed limits.

During the year 1945 the number of notifications of cases of puerperal pyrexia was 119. These notifications are analysed below :—

Cases attended at childbirth solely by midwives	34
Cases in which midwives acted as nurses under the supervision of medical practitioners	28
Cases attended by medical practitioners, no midwives being in attendance	9
Cases occurring in institutions	48
Total	119

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—During the year 1945 there were 68 notified cases of ophthalmia neonatorum. In no case did blindness result.

In fact, in the County Council Midwifery area there has been no case of blindness from this cause since 1936.

NOTE.—The statistics for puerperal pyrexia and ophthalmia neonatorum relate to cases occurring in the County Council Midwifery area, i.e., the whole Administrative County with the exception of the Municipal Boroughs of Darwen, Eccles, Leigh and Stretford.

Care of Premature Infants.—Midwives and others have been requested to submit details regarding infants who are born prematurely.

The criterion of prematurity is one of weight at birth and a special note is endorsed on the notification of birth cards, returnable to the County Medical Officer's Department, of all infants whose birth weight is $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less.

During the year under report 504 infants were born prematurely to mothers normally resident in the welfare area of the County Council. This represents a prematurity rate of 3.2 per cent.

Of these children, 137 were born at home and 367 in hospitals or maternity homes.

The neonatal death-rate in the case of premature infants is considerable. Of the 504 births, 115 succumbed during the first month, a large number of the deaths (57) taking place within the 24 hours following birth.

Most of the deaths in the neonatal period are attributable to such conditions as congenital malformations, congenital defects, congenital debility and wasting diseases. It is clear that the causes of mortality in this period are different from the causes of mortality in later months, and it is also apparent that they are less amenable to those influences which have led to the well-marked reduction in the infantile mortality rate as a whole during the present century.

Attention continues to be devoted to the care of the premature child. Special equipment, including jackets for infants, hot water bottles, special feeding bottles and thermometers, has been issued to midwives in the welfare area of the County Council, so that it is readily available for use in cases of premature birth. Hospital accommodation is available for those infants born at home for whom institutional treatment is desirable.

The attention of midwives and health visitors has been drawn to the importance of special measures in the home—as, for example, the desirability of a separate bedroom for the mother and infant—and they are also encouraged to attend special courses of instruction on the care of the premature child. A number have already done so.

No doubt when the training of doctors as paediatricians is resumed, it will be possible to appoint paediatric specialists to the hospitals, who will also be available for consultative work in the field, a step which the Minister's Advisory Committee on the Welfare of Mothers and Young Children have strongly advocated.

Illegitimate Children.—Arrangements for the supervision and care of the illegitimate child have been made by the County Council in close co-operation with the Voluntary Associations for Moral Welfare. Through the associations, provision has been made for the care of mothers during confinement, and for the accommodation of the infant in a nursery until the mother is able to undertake full responsibility for its welfare, or other arrangements, e.g., for its adoption, have been made. The importance of the social problem arising in connection with the illegitimate child has been fully recognised and an Almoner has been appointed, whose duty it is to assist in this work, maintaining at the same time the closest contacts with the Moral Welfare Societies concerned.

Child Life Protection.—The Midwives, Maternity and Child Welfare Committee are responsible for the administration of that part of the Public Health Act, 1936, relating to foster-children. These children are supervised until they attain the age of nine years. The number of persons on the register receiving children for reward at the end of the year was 84; these had charge of 99 children.

War-time Nurseries.—At the end of 1945 there were 33 war-time nurseries, including the County Council's nursery at Leyland.

The local voluntary committees, established to undertake the management of the nurseries locally, continue to do useful work, particularly in the matter of staffing.

Medical supervision of the nurseries is maintained by the Assistant County Medical Officers.

The 33 nurseries had accommodation for 1,630 children by day and 231 children by night.

The following statement shows as a percentage of the total accommodation provided (a) the average day attendances (Mondays to Fridays) and (b) the number of children on roll during each month of the year 1945, together with more recent figures, i.e., May, 1946 :—

Month	Percentage of day accommodation provided	
	Average day attendances	Number of children on roll
1945 (33 Nurseries.)		
January.....	52.3	82.0
February.....	61.1	85.1
March.....	63.7	85.2
April.....	63.1	86.6
May.....	63.4	89.9
June.....	69.2	90.9
July.....	66.3	91.4
August.....	62.9	90.8
September.....	67.3	83.2
October.....	66.9	87.1
November.....	66.6	86.4
December.....	60.1	86.5
May, 1946 (28 Nurseries.)	70.3	80.6

The number of mothers released for employment and the staff engaged in the nurseries at the end of December, 1945, and the end of May, 1946, are as follow :—

	December, 1945 (33 Nurseries)	May, 1946 (28 Nurseries)
Number of mothers released for employment—		
Full-time	1,176	957
Part-time	83	58
Total	1,259	1,015
Staff engaged in the nurseries— (Equivalent of full-time personnel)	375	316

Up to the 31st March, 1946, the 33 nurseries were maintained on 100 per cent. grant from the Ministry of Health on expenditure.

With effect from the 1st April, 1946, twenty-eight nurseries have been maintained by the County Council. The Ministry of Health grant will be similar to the Ministry of Education grant to Education Authorities and in the case of Lancashire, approximately 56·4 per cent. of net expenditure.

The following nurseries were closed on the 31st March, 1946—Dalton, Ormskirk, Padgate, Ulverston, Urmston No. 5 (Marlborough Road).

Relevant Vital Statistics.—In Table 6, page 75, are set out the vital statistics for the year 1945 for each of the four divisions of the County for midwifery and maternity and child welfare purposes and, as a comparison, the figures for 1938—the last complete year before the war—are also given.

BLIND PERSONS ACTS, 1920 AND 1938

These Acts empower County Councils and County Borough Councils, whether in combination with any other Council or Councils or otherwise, to make arrangements for promoting the welfare of blind persons ordinarily resident within their area, and such Councils may, for this purpose, provide and maintain or contribute towards the provision and maintenance of workshops, hostels, homes or other places for the reception of blind persons.

Clause 2 of the Blind Persons Act, 1938, provides that all assistance given to blind persons by local authorities (other than institutional or medical assistance) must be given under the Blind Persons Act and not by way of poor relief. The clause also requires that local authorities, in giving financial assistance to blind persons, shall take into account the needs of any members of his household who are dependent on him.

The main effort of the County Council is directed towards :—

- (a) Providing treatment, either at hospital or otherwise, for persons where there is danger of permanent blindness if efficient treatment is not promptly undertaken.
- (b) The education and training of blind children and adults.
- (c) The provision of employment for those who are employable.
- (d) The provision of financial or other assistance to unemployable and necessitous blind persons and their sighted dependants.
- (e) The provision of home teaching and the social welfare of the blind.

The scheme is worked through existing blind institutions and workshops and other voluntary agencies and as far as possible co-operation is arranged with other local authorities under the Act.

REGISTRATION OF BLIND PERSONS.

As a result of a census taken of blind persons resident in the Administrative County area, in the year 1922, it was found that there were 1,150 blind persons.

During the period 1922 to 1942, the number of registered blind persons increased from 1,150 to 4,063, but the additional cases were mostly in the older age groups. Included in the number of blind persons for the year 1922 were 115 blind children under 16 years of age and in the year 1942 the number of blind children in the same category was reduced to 69. The increased number of blind persons was largely accounted for by the domiciliary assistance and other benefits which became available for persons registered as blind within the meaning of the Blind Persons Act, 1920. The desire of persons to be registered as blind within the meaning of the Act is evidenced by the fact that for a number of years 38 per cent. of the persons applying for registration as blind persons were found on examination to be not blind within the meaning of the Blind Persons Act, 1920.

From 1922 to 1942 there was a progressive increase in the number of persons registered as blind, the figure for the latter year being 4,063, which may well be the peak figure. The number for the year 1943 declined, for the first time in any year, to 3,851 registered blind persons and the number for the year 1944 showed a further decline to 3,753 registered blind persons. There was an increase of 20 blind persons for the year 1945 making the number of registered blind persons 3,773.

The following table shows the number of blind persons in the Administrative County area distributed according to age groups for the years 1944 and 1945 :—

Year	0—	5—	16—	21—	40—	60—	Total
1944	11	61	48	374	895	2,364	3,753
1945	13	47	53	350	1,002	2,308	3,773

The following table shows the number of blind persons employed and the number in receipt of domiciliary assistance :—

	1944	1945
Employed in Workshops for the Blind	159	154
Employed as "Home Workers"	55	55
In receipt of domiciliary assistance	2,565	2,583
Sighted dependants of blind persons in receipt of domiciliary assistance	622	672

At the 13 Workshops for the Blind in Lancashire, the County Council pay grant in respect of blind workshop employees at the same rate as the County Borough Council having blind workshop employees at the same workshop for the blind.

DISABLED PERSONS (EMPLOYMENT) ACT, 1944.

Welfare of the Blind.

Under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944, the Minister of Labour and National Service now has a general responsibility for the provision of facilities for the employment, under special conditions, of severely disabled persons who are unable to secure employment or work under ordinary conditions. This provision extends to blind persons, and the Minister of Health, in consultation with the Minister of Labour and National Service, has been considering the arrangements to be made in future for the employment of the blind. It has been agreed that the latter Ministry, in addition to their own functions under the Act, will exercise on behalf of the Ministry of Health such other functions of inspection and supervision of workshops and Home Workers' Schemes for the blind as are undertaken under the provisions of the Local Government Acts, and the Blind Persons Acts, and with the approval of the Treasury will make payments to local authorities and to voluntary associations in respect of expenses incurred by them in the provision of employment facilities for the blind. The facilities must be such as are approved by the Minister of Labour and National Service.

The date on which the Minister will assume the responsibilities indicated, including the making of payments, has not yet been determined, but will be announced in due course.

Except as set out above, no alterations are being made in the arrangements for the welfare of the blind.

CIVIL NURSING RESERVE

Civil Nursing Reserve Register.—On the 31st December, 1945, there were 599 names on the Lancashire Register as follows :—

	Trained nurses	Assistant nurses	Nursing auxiliaries	Total
Mobile	34	68	229	331
Immobile—Full-time	50	64	75	189
Total—Full-time	84	132	304	520
Immobile—Part-time	9	3	67	79
Total on Register	93	135	371	599

No. employed in hospitals, full-time 510

(In March, 1945 this number was approximately 1,000)

No. employed in nurseries, full-time 23

Resignations, Withdrawals and Enrolments in 1945.

Resignations	Withdrawals	Enrolments			
		Trained nurses	Assistant nurses	Nursing auxiliaries	Total
418	1,088	16	3	66	85

Of the 418 resignations, 11 were of members who resigned in order to take general training and 10 were of members who joined the County Staffs as under :—

4 at Ormskirk County Hospital.

3 at Moorlands House, Rawtenstall.

2 at Chorley Public Assistance Institution.

1 at Fylde Public Assistance Institution.

INTENSIVE COURSES HELD.

No. of candidates who reported (including 20 from other enrolling authorities)	121
No. who passed	86
No. who failed or defaulted.....	35

Great credit is due to trained, assistant and nursing auxiliary members who performed full-time nursing duties in addition to carrying out their normal home duties. During the second half of the year many members with considerable domestic responsibilities were released from the Reserve.

TABLES, ETC.

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF LANCASTER.

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES, 1889 - 1945.

BIRTH-RATE ——— DEATH-RATE - - - - -

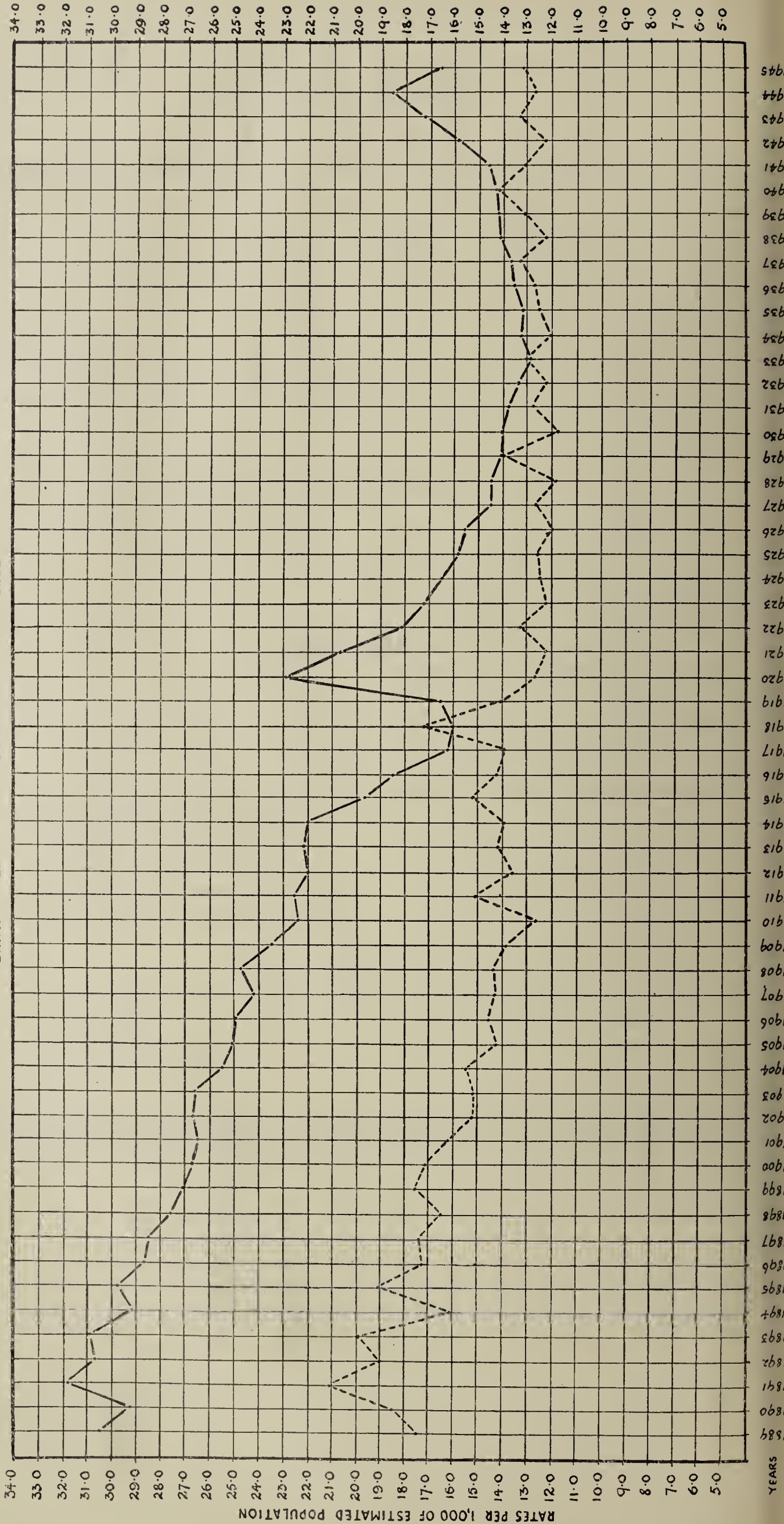


TABLE 1.—COUNTY BIRTH AND DEATH RATES FOR YEARS 1889-1945.

YEAR	LIVE BIRTH-RATE per 1,000 population			CRUDE DEATH-RATE per 1,000 population			INFANT MORTALITY per 1,000 live births		
	County	Urban Districts	Rural Districts	County	Urban Districts	Rural Districts	County	Urban Districts	Rural Districts
1889	30.5	31.8	29.6	17.5	18.4	16.6	160	161	125
1890	29.3	29.7	28.1	18.5	18.9	16.6	152	158	126
1891	31.93	32.45	29.48	21.09	21.70	18.19	157	160	139
1892	30.70	31.11	28.01	19.00	19.34	17.31	150	155	124
1893	30.95	31.35	28.94	19.97	20.37	17.94	177	183	145
1894	29.19	29.49	27.70	16.16	16.42	14.87	134	138	109
Average 6 years, 1889-1894	30.42	30.98	28.63	18.70	19.18	16.91	155	159	128
1895	29.82	30.23	27.57	19.16	19.63	16.57	171	178	127
1896	28.73	29.11	26.62	17.38	17.76	15.25	155	161	121
1897	28.45	28.65	27.29	17.48	17.82	15.55	169	174	138
1898	27.62	27.89	25.80	16.58	16.80	15.09	168	173	130
1899	27.09	27.31	25.53	17.60	17.88	15.65	175	181	134
Average 5 years, 1895-1899	28.34	28.63	26.56	17.64	17.97	15.62	167	173	130
1900	26.80	26.96	25.72	17.19	17.46	15.26	162	167	123
1901	26.57	26.78	25.13	16.28	16.58	14.21	161	167	118
1902	26.85	26.95	26.14	15.26	15.43	14.08	139	143	116
1903	26.77	27.04	24.96	15.22	15.44	13.69	140	143	114
1904	25.56	25.66	24.90	15.54	15.78	13.81	157	162	124
Average 5 years, 1900-1904	26.51	26.67	25.37	15.89	16.13	14.21	151	156	119
1905	25.06	25.22	23.99	14.32	14.52	12.99	132	137	101
1906	24.99	25.11	24.22	14.62	14.81	13.33	139	143	109
1907	24.23	24.47	22.60	14.40	14.59	13.11	125	129	96
1908	24.86	25.05	23.60	14.45	14.61	13.31	131	136	97
1909	23.57	23.67	22.91	13.96	14.08	13.11	115	119	87
Average 5 years, 1905-1909	24.54	24.70	23.46	14.35	14.52	13.17	128	132	98
1910	22.48	22.47	22.52	12.73	12.83	12.09	117	121	93
1911	22.64	22.88	21.15	15.05	15.33	13.25	144	148	111
1912	22.00	22.09	21.42	13.61	13.76	12.60	104	106	89
1913	22.20	22.41	20.86	14.20	14.39	13.00	124	128	100
1914	22.02	22.19	20.95	13.95	14.17	12.53	112	115	96
Average 5 years, 1910-1914	22.26	22.40	21.38	13.90	14.09	12.69	120	123	97
1915	19.78	19.91	18.95	15.32	15.60	13.57	119	123	94
1916	18.54	18.54	18.59	14.31	14.47	13.32	99	101	82
1917	16.25	16.27	16.08	13.98	14.05	13.56	96	96	94
1918	16.08	16.09	16.06	17.26	17.40	16.41	100	101	90
1919	16.62	16.58	16.88	14.06	14.01	14.40	93	94	88
Average 5 years, 1915-1919	17.45	17.47	17.31	14.98	15.10	14.25	101	103	89
1920	22.97	22.30	22.98	12.74	12.83	12.19	91	95	67
1921	20.76	21.06	18.94	12.27	12.31	11.97	88	90	76
1922	18.11	18.28	17.04	13.23	13.43	11.99	85	87	75
1923	17.29	17.42	16.48	12.30	12.44	11.45	80	82	67
1924	16.54	16.62	16.05	12.53	12.66	11.77	81	84	68
Average 5 years, 1920-1924	19.13	19.13	18.29	12.61	12.73	11.87	85	87	70
1925	15.89	15.99	15.23	12.66	12.79	11.86	82	83	71
1926	15.61	15.66	15.29	11.99	12.21	10.69	80	82	71
1927	14.57	14.59	14.48	12.72	12.86	11.94	73	74	68
1928	14.56	14.64	14.08	11.91	12.08	10.95	69	71	57
1929	14.09	14.08	14.20	14.00	14.32	12.12	84	87	64
Average 5 years, 1925-1929	14.94	14.99	14.65	12.65	12.85	11.51	77	79	66
1930	14.01	14.07	13.66	11.87	12.10	10.56	64	64	58
1931	13.85	13.90	13.51	12.86	13.05	11.73	70	72	63
1932	13.44	13.50	13.12	12.29	12.50	11.09	67	68	65
1933	12.89	12.92	12.70	13.09	13.26	12.09	68	70	61
1934	13.34	13.38	13.07	12.08	12.21	11.15	61	61	59
Average 5 years, 1930-1934	13.50	13.55	13.21	12.43	12.62	11.32	66	67	61
1935	13.31	13.30	13.34	12.62	12.78	11.54	62	62	57
1936	13.63	13.62	13.71	12.85	13.09	11.21	58	59	47
1937	13.81	13.73	14.05	13.29	13.47	12.14	62	64	51
1938	14.14	14.03	14.86	12.29	12.48	11.08	55	55	53
1939	14.25	14.11	15.12	13.04	13.33	11.20	57	57	52
Average 5 years, 1935-1939	13.82	13.76	14.21	12.81	13.03	11.43	58	59	52
1940	14.44	14.37	14.87	14.34	14.78	11.63	59	60	50
1941	14.73	14.76	14.55	13.06	13.40	11.03	61	62	51
1942	15.97	16.07	15.42	12.31	12.59	10.68	52	54	44
1943	17.32	17.38	16.98	13.26	13.51	11.79	54	55	47
1944	18.64	18.65	18.61	12.84	13.02	11.64	46	47	41
Average 5 years, 1940-1944	16.22	16.24	16.08	13.16	13.46	11.35	54	55	46
1945	16.62	16.63	16.50	13.12	13.39	11.45	50	51	43

TABLE 2—AREA, POPULATION, etc., IN EACH DISTRICT, TOGETHER WITH THE NUMBERS OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS REGISTERED DURING 1945.
(For Causes of Death, see Table 3, p. 64.)

Note.—The Census 1931 enumerations of population have been adjusted in accordance with alterations of boundary since the date of the Census.

URBAN DISTRICTS.	POPULATION AT ALL AGES.		BIRTHS.				I.—Illegitimate.			DEATHS.			INFANT MORTALITY				MATERNAL MORTALITY.		CANCER.	PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.		
	Area in statute acres at 31st Dec. 1945.	Census, 1931.	Estimate mid-1945.	L.—Legitimate.			LIVE BIRTHS.			STILLBIRTHS.			Number registered.			Crude death-rate per 1,000 population.	Deaths of infants under one year.				Per 1,000 <i>live</i> births.	Per 1,000 <i>total</i> (live and still) births.
				LIVE BIRTHS.			STILLBIRTHS.			Number registered.			Deaths of infants under one year.									
				LIVE BIRTHS.			STILLBIRTHS.			Number registered.			Deaths of infants under one year.									
				LIVE BIRTHS.			STILLBIRTHS.			Number registered.			Deaths of infants under one year.									
LIVE BIRTHS.			STILLBIRTHS.			Number registered.			STILLBIRTHS.			Number registered.			Deaths of infants under one year.				MATERNAL MORTALITY.		CANCER.	PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.
LIVE BIRTHS.			STILLBIRTHS.			Number registered.			STILLBIRTHS.			Number registered.			Deaths of infants under one year.				MATERNAL MORTALITY.			
LIVE BIRTHS.			STILLBIRTHS.			Number registered.			STILLBIRTHS.			Number registered.			Deaths of infants under one year.				MATERNAL MORTALITY.		CANCER.	PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.
LIVE BIRTHS.			STILLBIRTHS.			Number registered.			STILLBIRTHS.			Number registered.			Deaths of infants under one year.				MATERNAL MORTALITY.			
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LIVE BIRTHS.			STILLBIRTHS.			Number registered.			STILLBIRTHS.			Number registered.			Deaths of infants under one year.				MATERNAL MORTALITY.			
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LIVE BIRTHS.			STILLBIRTHS.			Number registered.			STILLBIRTHS.			Number registered.			Deaths of infants under one year.				MATERNAL MORTALITY.		CANCER.	PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.
LIVE BIRTHS.			STILLBIRTHS.			Number registered.			STILLBIRTHS.			Number registered.			Deaths of infants under one year.				MATERNAL MORTALITY.			
LIVE BIRTHS.			STILLBIRTHS.			Number registered.			STILLBIRTHS.			Number registered.			Deaths of infants under one year.				MATERNAL MORTALITY.		CANCER.	PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.
LIVE BIRTHS.			STILLBIRTHS.			Number registered.			STILLBIRTHS.			Number registered.			Deaths of infants under one year.				MATERNAL MORTALITY.			
LIVE BIRTHS.			STILLBIRTHS.			Number registered.			STILLBIRTHS.			Number registered.			Deaths of infants under one year.				MATERNAL MORTALITY.		CANCER.	PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.
LIVE BIRTHS.			STILLBIRTHS.			Number registered.			STILLBIRTHS.			Number registered.			Deaths of infants under one year.				MATERNAL MORTALITY.			
LIVE BIRTHS.			STILLBIRTHS.			Number registered.			STILLBIRTHS.			Number registered.			Deaths of infants under one year.				MATERNAL MORTALITY.		CANCER.	PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.
LIVE BIRTHS.			STILLBIRTHS.			Number registered.			STILLBIRTHS.			Number registered.			Deaths of infants under one year.				MATERNAL MORTALITY.			
LIVE BIRTHS.			STILLBIRTHS.			Number registered.			STILLBIRTHS.			Number registered.			Deaths of infants under one year.				MATERNAL MORTALITY.		CANCER.	PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.
LIVE BIRTHS.			STILLBIRTHS.			Number registered.			STILLBIRTHS.			Number registered.			Deaths of infants under one year.				MATERNAL MORTALITY.			
LIVE BIRTHS.			STILLBIRTHS.			Number registered.			STILLBIRTHS.			Number registered.			Deaths of infants under one year.				MATERNAL MORTALITY.		CANCER.	PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.
LIVE BIRTHS.			STILLBIRTHS.			Number registered.			STILLBIRTHS.			Number registered.			Deaths of infants under one year.				MATERNAL MORTALITY.			
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LIVE BIRTHS.			STILLBIRTHS.			Number registered.			STILLBIRTHS.			Number registered.			Deaths of infants under one year.				MATERNAL MORTALITY.			
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LIVE BIRTHS.			STILLBIRTHS.			Number registered.			STILLBIRTHS.			Number registered.			Deaths of infants under one year.				MATERNAL MORTALITY.			
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LIVE BIRTHS.			STILLBIRTHS.			Number registered.			STILLBIRTHS.			Number registered.			Deaths of infants under one year.				MATERNAL MORTALITY.			
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LIVE BIRTHS.			STILLBIRTHS.			Number registered.			STILLBIRTHS.			Number registered.			Deaths of infants under one year.				MATERNAL MORTALITY.			
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LIVE BIRTHS.			STILLBIRTHS.			Number registered.			STILLBIRTHS.			Number registered.			Deaths of infants under one year.				MATERNAL MORTALITY.			
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LIVE BIRTHS.			STILLBIRTHS.			Number registered.			STILLBIRTHS.			Number registered.			Deaths of infants under one year.				MATERNAL MORTALITY.			
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LIVE BIRTHS.			STILLBIRTHS.			Number registered.			STILLBIRTHS.			Number registered.			Deaths of infants under one year.				MATERNAL MORTALITY.			
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LIVE BIRTHS.			STILLBIRTHS.			Number registered.			STILLBIRTHS.			Number registered.			Deaths of infants under one year.				MATERNAL MORTALITY.			
LIVE BIRTHS.			STILLBIRTHS.			Number registered.			STILL													

TABLE 2—continued.

URBAN DISTRICTS.	Area in statute acres at 31st Dec., 1945.	POPULATION AT ALL AGES.		BIRTHS.				I.—Illegitimate.				DEATHS.			INFANT MORTALITY				MATERNAL MORTALITY.		CANCER.	PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.
				L.—Legitimate.		LIVE BIRTHS.		STILLBIRTHS.		Number registered.		Crude death-rate per 1,000 population.	Deaths of infants under one year.				Per 1,000 <i>live</i> births.		Per 1,000 <i>total</i> (live and still) births.			
		LIVE BIRTHS.		STILLBIRTHS.		Number registered.		Total No. of live births.	Still-birth rate per 1,000 <i>total</i> births.	Deaths of infants under one year.				Per 1,000 <i>live</i> births.		Per 1,000 <i>total</i> (live and still) births.						
		LIVE BIRTHS.		STILLBIRTHS.		Number registered.				Total No. of live births.	Still-birth rate per 1,000 <i>total</i> births.	Deaths of infants under one year.					Per 1,000 <i>live</i> births.		Per 1,000 <i>total</i> (live and still) births.			
		LIVE BIRTHS.		STILLBIRTHS.		Number registered.		Total No. of live births.	Still-birth rate per 1,000 <i>total</i> births.			Deaths of infants under one year.				Per 1,000 <i>live</i> births.		Per 1,000 <i>total</i> (live and still) births.				
LIVE BIRTHS.		STILLBIRTHS.		Number registered.		Total No. of live births.	Still-birth rate per 1,000 <i>total</i> births.			Deaths of infants under one year.				Per 1,000 <i>live</i> births.		Per 1,000 <i>total</i> (live and still) births.						
LIVE BIRTHS.		STILLBIRTHS.		Number registered.				Total No. of live births.	Still-birth rate per 1,000 <i>total</i> births.	Deaths of infants under one year.				Per 1,000 <i>live</i> births.			Per 1,000 <i>total</i> (live and still) births.					
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LIVE BIRTHS.		STILLBIRTHS.		Number registered.				Total No. of live births.	Still-birth rate per 1,000 <i>total</i> births.	Deaths of infants under one year.				Per 1,000 <i>live</i> births.			Per 1,000 <i>total</i> (live and still) births.					
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LIVE BIRTHS.		STILLBIRTHS.		Number registered.				Total No. of live births.	Still-birth rate per 1,000 <i>total</i> births.	Deaths of infants under one year.				Per 1,000 <i>live</i> births.			Per 1,000 <i>total</i> (live and still) births.					
LIVE BIRTHS.		STILLBIRTHS.		Number registered.		Total No. of live births.	Still-birth rate per 1,000 <i>total</i> births.			Deaths of infants under one year.				Per 1,000 <i>live</i> births.		Per 1,000 <i>total</i> (live and still) births.						
LIVE BIRTHS.		STILLBIRTHS.		Number registered.				Total No. of live births.	Still-birth rate per 1,000 <i>total</i> births.	Deaths of infants under one year.				Per 1,000 <i>live</i> births.			Per 1,000 <i>total</i> (live and still) births.					
LIVE BIRTHS.		STILLBIRTHS.		Number registered.		Total No. of live births.	Still-birth rate per 1,000 <i>total</i> births.			Deaths of infants under one year.				Per 1,000 <i>live</i> births.		Per 1,000 <i>total</i> (live and still) births.						
LIVE BIRTHS.		STILLBIRTHS.		Number registered.				Total No. of live births.	Still-birth rate per 1,000 <i>total</i> births.	Deaths of infants under one year.				Per 1,000 <i>live</i> births.			Per 1,000 <i>total</i> (live and still) births.					
LIVE BIRTHS.		STILLBIRTHS.		Number registered.		Total No. of live births.	Still-birth rate per 1,000 <i>total</i> births.			Deaths of infants under one year.				Per 1,000 <i>live</i> births.		Per 1,000 <i>total</i> (live and still) births.						
LIVE BIRTHS.		STILLBIRTHS.		Number registered.				Total No. of live births.	Still-birth rate per 1,000 <i>total</i> births.	Deaths of infants under one year.				Per 1,000 <i>live</i> births.			Per 1,000 <i>total</i> (live and still) births.					
LIVE BIRTHS.		STILLBIRTHS.		Number registered.		Total No. of live births.	Still-birth rate per 1,000 <i>total</i> births.			Deaths of infants under one year.				Per 1,000 <i>live</i> births.		Per 1,000 <i>total</i> (live and still) births.						
LIVE BIRTHS.		STILLBIRTHS.		Number registered.				Total No. of live births.	Still-birth rate per 1,000 <i>total</i> births.	Deaths of infants under one year.				Per 1,000 <i>live</i> births.			Per 1,000 <i>total</i> (live and still) births.					
LIVE BIRTHS.		STILLBIRTHS.		Number registered.		Total No. of live births.	Still-birth rate per 1,000 <i>total</i> births.			Deaths of infants under one year.				Per 1,000 <i>live</i> births.		Per 1,000 <i>total</i> (live and still) births.						
LIVE BIRTHS.		STILLBIRTHS.		Number registered.				Total No. of live births.	Still-birth rate per 1,000 <i>total</i> births.	Deaths of infants under one year.				Per 1,000 <i>live</i> births.			Per 1,000 <i>total</i> (live and still) births.					
LIVE BIRTHS.		STILLBIRTHS.		Number registered.		Total No. of live births.	Still-birth rate per 1,000 <i>total</i> births.			Deaths of infants under one year.				Per 1,000 <i>live</i> births.		Per 1,000 <i>total</i> (live and still) births.						
LIVE BIRTHS.		STILLBIRTHS.		Number registered.				Total No. of live births.	Still-birth rate per 1,000 <i>total</i> births.	Deaths of infants under one year.				Per 1,000 <i>live</i> births.			Per 1,000 <i>total</i> (live and still) births.					
LIVE BIRTHS.		STILLBIRTHS.		Number registered.		Total No. of live births.	Still-birth rate per 1,000 <i>total</i> births.			Deaths of infants under one year.				Per 1,000 <i>live</i> births.		Per 1,000 <i>total</i> (live and still) births.						
LIVE BIRTHS.		STILLBIRTHS.		Number registered.				Total No. of live births.	Still-birth rate per 1,000 <i>total</i> births.	Deaths of infants under one year.				Per 1,000 <i>live</i> births.			Per 1,000 <i>total</i> (live and still) births.					
LIVE BIRTHS.		STILLBIRTHS.		Number registered.		Total No. of live births.	Still-birth rate per 1,000 <i>total</i> births.			Deaths of infants under one year.				Per 1,000 <i>live</i> births.		Per 1,000 <i>total</i> (live and still) births.						
LIVE BIRTHS.		STILLBIRTHS.		Number registered.				Total No. of live births.	Still-birth rate per 1,000 <i>total</i> births.	Deaths of infants under one year.				Per 1,000 <i>live</i> births.			Per 1,000 <i>total</i> (live and still) births.					
LIVE BIRTHS.		STILLBIRTHS.		Number registered.		Total No. of live births.	Still-birth rate per 1,000 <i>total</i> births.			Deaths of infants under one year.				Per 1,000 <i>live</i> births.		Per 1,000 <i>total</i> (live and still) births.						
LIVE BIRTHS.		STILLBIRTHS.		Number registered.				Total No. of live births.	Still-birth rate per 1,000 <i>total</i> births.	Deaths of infants under one year.				Per 1,000 <i>live</i> births.			Per 1,000 <i>total</i> (live and still) births.					
LIVE BIRTHS.		STILLBIRTHS.		Number registered.		Total No. of live births.	Still-birth rate per 1,000 <i>total</i> births.			Deaths of infants under one year.				Per 1,000 <i>live</i> births.		Per 1,000 <i>total</i> (live and still) births.						
LIVE BIRTHS.		STILLBIRTHS.		Number registered.				Total No. of live births.	Still-birth rate per 1,000 <i>total</i> births.	Deaths of infants under one year.				Per 1,000 <i>live</i> births.								

TABLE 2—continued.

URBAN DISTRICTS.	Area in statute acres at 31st Dec. 1945.	POPULATION AT ALL AGES.		BIRTHS.			I.—Illegitimate.			DEATHS.			INFANT MORTALITY					MATERNAL MORTALITY.		CANCER.	PULMONARY TUBERCULI'S.									
		Census, 1931.	Estimate mid-1945.	L.—Legitimate.			I.—Illegitimate.			Number registered.			Crude death-rate per 1,000 population.	Deaths of infants under one year.					Per 1,000 <i>live</i> births.			Per 1,000 <i>total</i> (live and still) births.								
				LIVE BIRTHS.			STILLBIRTHS.			Number registered.				L.—Legitimate.																
				Number registered.			Number registered.			Number registered.				L.—Legitimate.																
				M.	F.	Total No. of live births.	M.	F.	Total No. of stillbirths.	M.	F.	Total No. of births.		M.	F.	Both sexes.	Total leg. and illeg.	Rate per 1,000 live births.					Leg.	Illeg.	Total.					
Golborne	7,563	13,760	14,390	L. 136 I. 7	125 4	261 11	272	18.9	L. 1 I. 1	2	—	4	—	4	14	110	77	187	12.9 L. 1 I. —	5 —	4 1	9 1	10	34	90	36	3.67	3.62	1.45	0.06
Grange	1,883	2,648	2,578	L. 9 I. —	7 2	16 2	18	6.9	L. 1 I. 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	26	44	17.0 L. 1 I. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55.55	55.55	2.32	0.77
Great Harwood	2,868	12,789	10,020	L. 84 I. 5	78 5	162 10	172	17.1	L. 1 I. 1	2	4	6	7	7	39	73	86	159	15.8 L. 1 I. 1	6 1	3 1	9 2	11	55	200	63	—	—	1.89	0.49
Haslingden (B)	8,203	16,639	13,520	L. 87 I. 4	69 4	156 8	164	12.1	L. 1 I. 1	3	4	7	—	7	40	104	120	224	16.5 L. 1 I. 1	1 —	4 —	5 —	5	32	—	30	—	—	2.81	—
Haydock	2,395	10,350	10,880	L. 97 I. 5	103 6	200 11	211	19.3	L. 1 I. 1	7	1	8	—	8	36	63	56	119	10.9 L. 1 I. 1	7 1	4 —	11 1	12	55	90	56	4.73	4.56	1.19	0.64
Heywood (B)	8,508	26,727	22,880	L. 192 I. 23	166 17	358 40	398	17.3	L. 1 I. 1	7	6	13	—	13	31	155	188	343	14.9 L. 1 I. 1	7 1	4 3	11 4	15	30	100	37	—	—	1.83	0.34
Hindley	2,612	21,632	18,110	L. 169 I. 8	158 5	327 13	340	18.7	L. 1 I. 1	6	5	11	—	12	34	131	109	240	13.2 L. 1 I. —	11 —	10 —	21 —	21	64	—	61	2.94	2.84	1.60	0.16
Horwich	3,257	15,680	14,670	L. 130 I. 2	98 4	228 6	234	15.9	L. 1 I. 1	7	4	11	—	11	44	84	83	167	11.3 L. 1 I. 1	3 1	7 1	10 2	12	43	333	51	—	—	0.95	0.61
Huyton-with-Roby	3,053	5,199	44,160	L. 467 I. 41	435 31	902 72	974	22.0	L. 1 I. 2	19	10	29	3	32	31	223	192	415	9.3 L. 1 I. 6	40 1	23 4	63 10	73	69	138	74	—	—	1.58	0.70
Lea-in-Makerfield	2,320	21,761	19,410	L. 162 I. 9	161 11	323 20	343	17.6	L. 1 I. —	5	5	10	—	10	28	103	119	222	11.4 L. 1 I. —	7 —	11 2	18 2	20	55	100	58	2.91	2.83	1.49	0.46
Orlam	4,717	12,901	13,890	L. 120 I. 5	122 7	242 12	254	18.2	L. 1 I. —	4	3	7	—	7	26	80	51	131	9.4 L. 1 I. —	4 —	6 —	10 —	10	41	—	39	—	—	1.43	0.64
Kearsley	1,728	11,212	9,369	L. 76 I. 9	74 3	150 12	162	17.2	L. 1 I. —	3	2	5	—	5	29	51	71	122	13.0 L. 1 I. —	3 —	3 1	6 1	7	40	83	43	12.34	11.97	1.70	0.42
Kirkham	939	4,120	3,911	L. 29 I. 8	27 4	56 12	68	17.3	L. 1 I. —	—	1	1	—	1	14	28	20	48	12.2 L. 1 I. —	3 —	—	3 —	3	53	—	44	—	—	2.81	0.25
Lancaster (B)	4,873	43,649	47,510	L. 328 I. 29	284 40	612 69	681	14.3	L. 1 I. —	10	8	18	—	18	25	288	272	560	11.7 L. 1 I. 1	17 1	11 2	28 3	31	45	43	45	4.40	4.29	1.57	0.35
Lees	288	4,738	3,815	L. 32 I. 1	28 1	60 2	62	16.2	L. 1 I. 1	1	1	1	—	3	46	33	34	67	17.5 L. 1 I. 1	1 1	—	1 1	2	16	500	32	—	—	2.09	0.78
Leigh (B)	6,359	45,317	43,600	L. 391 I. 24	375 31	766 55	821	18.8	L. 1 I. 4	15	7	22	7	29	34	294	251	545	12.5 L. 1 I. 1	24 2	24 2	48 3	51	62	54	62	3.65	3.52	1.65	0.29

TABLE 2—continued.

URBAN DISTRICTS.	Area in statute acres at 31st Dec. 1945.	POPULATION AT ALL AGES.		BIRTHS.				I.—Illegitimate.				DEATHS.		INFANT MORTALITY						MATERNAL MORTALITY.		CANCER.	PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.						
				L.—Legitimate.		I.—Illegitimate.		Deaths of infants under one year.						Per 1,000 <i>live</i> births.	Per 1,000 <i>total</i> (live and still) births.														
				LIVE BIRTHS.		STILLBIRTHS.		Number registered.		Crude death-rate per 1,000 population.	L.—Legitimate.					I.—Illegitimate.		Rate per 1,000 live births.	Leg. Illeg Total.										
		M.	F.	Both sexes.	Total No. of live births.	Live birth-rate per 1,000 popul'n.	M.	F.	Both sexes.		Total leg. and illeg.	M.	F.	Both sexes.															
		Census, 1931.	Estimate mid-1945.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	Total No. of live births.	Live birth-rate per 1,000 popul'n.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	Total No. of still-births.	Still-birth rate per 1,000 <i>total</i> births.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	Total leg. and illeg.	Rate per 1,000 live births.	Leg. Illeg Total.	Per 1,000 <i>live</i> births.	Per 1,000 <i>total</i> (live and still) births.	Death-rate per 1,000 population.							
Leyland	3,804	10,573	13,720	L. 123 I. 13	109	232 21	253	18·4	6 1	1 1	7 1	8	30	84	71	155	11·2	L. 1 I. 1	6 —	2 —	8 1	9	34	47	35	nil	nil	1·31	0·29
Litherland	818	15,959	17,710	L. 176 I. 12	150	326 32	358	20·2	L. 2 I. 1	5 —	7 1	8	21	117	97	214	12·0	L. 16 I. 4	14 —	14 —	30 4	34	92	125	94	nil	nil	1·86	0·50
Littleborough	7,855	12,028	9,691	L. 74 I. 8	56	130 14	144	14·8	L. 2 I. —	5 —	7 —	7	46	82	82	164	16·9	L. 8 I. 2	8 2	2 —	10 2	12	76	142	83	6·94	6·62	2·16	0·30
Little Lever	808	4,944	4,325	L. 42 I. 1	31	73 1	74	17·1	L. — I. —	— —	— —	—	nil	36	26	62	14·3	L. 2 I. —	2 —	— —	2 —	2	27	nil	27	nil	nil	1·15	0·46
Longridge	3,285	4,158	3,713	L. 31 I. 2	37	68 3	71	19·1	L. 2 I. 1	— —	2 1	3	40	20	27	47	12·6	L. 2 I. 1	2 1	2 —	4 1	5	58	333	70	nil	nil	1·07	nil
Lytham St. Annes (B)	5,802	25,764	29,510	L. 177 I. 18	154	331 32	363	12·3	L. 7 I. —	4 —	11 —	11	29	212	274	486	16·4	L. 4 I. 1	6 —	6 —	10 1	11	30	31	30	nil	nil	2·88	0·20
Middleton (B)	5,172	29,183	28,290	L. 214 I. 10	207	421 23	444	15·6	L. 7 I. —	10 —	17 —	17	36	190	191	381	13·4	L. 5 I. 1	11 —	11 —	16 1	17	38	43	38	nil	nil	2·05	0·45
Milnrow	5,194	8,623	7,671	L. 50 I. 4	67	117 14	131	17·0	L. 2 I. —	2 —	4 —	4	29	50	61	111	14·4	L. 6 I. —	3 —	3 —	9 —	9	76	nil	68	nil	nil	2·86	0·52
Morecambe and Heysham (B)	3,794	24,542	36,400	L. 209 I. 20	220	429 37	466	12·8	L. 5 I. —	2 —	7 —	7	14	257	303	560	15·3	L. 6 I. 3	8 1	8 1	14 4	18	32	108	38	nil	nil	2·52	0·38
Mossley (B)	3,624	12,042	9,652	L. 70 I. 8	59	129 15	144	14·9	L. 4 I. —	2 —	6 —	6	40	69	87	156	16·1	L. 6 I. —	4 1	4 1	10 1	11	77	66	76	nil	nil	1·86	0·20
Nelson (B)	3,445	38,277	31,100	L. 187 I. 19	192	379 40	419	13·4	L. 9 I. —	9 1	18 1	19	43	234	244	478	15·3	L. 6 I. 3	6 2	6 2	12 5	17	31	125	40	2·38	2·23	1·96	0·41
Newton-le-Willows	3,105	20,152	20,320	L. 165 I. 8	164	329 25	354	17·4	L. 6 I. 1	5 —	11 1	12	32	125	113	238	11·7	L. 10 I. 1	9 3	9 4	19 4	23	57	160	64	2·82	2·73	1·91	0·34
Ormskirk	15,608	17,118	19,320	L. 123 I. 10	131	254 18	272	14·0	L. 3 I. —	3 —	6 —	6	21	104	106	210	10·8	L. 1 I. —	3 1	3 1	4 1	5	15	55	18	3·67	3·59	1·65	0·25
Orrell	1,617	6,949	8,185	L. 69 I. 2	58	127 11	138	16·8	L. 5 I. 1	3 —	8 1	9	61	53	52	105	12·8	L. 6 I. —	1 —	1 —	7 —	7	55	nil	50	nil	nil	2·32	0·36
Oswaldtwistle	4,885	14,218	11,720	L. 86 I. 6	75	161 10	171	14·5	L. 1 I. —	3 —	4 —	4	22	84	101	185	15·7	L. 5 I. —	5 —	5 —	10 —	10	62	nil	58	11·69	11·42	2·13	0·51
Padtham	975	11,636	8,811	L. 58 I. 15	78	136 21	157	17·8	L. 7 I. —	1 —	8 —	8	48	69	86	155	17·5	L. 6 I. —	2 —	2 —	8 —	8	58	nil	50	nil	nil	2·26	0·34

TABLE 2—continued.

URBAN DISTRICTS.	Area in statute acres at 31st Dec. 1945.	POPULATION AT ALL AGES.		BIRTHS.				DEATHS.				INFANT MORTALITY						MATERNAL MORTALITY.		CANCER.	PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.						
				L.—Legitimate.		I.—Illegitimate.		LIVE BIRTHS.		STILLBIRTHS.		Number registered.		Crude death-rate per 1,000 population.	Deaths of infants under one year. L.—Legitimate.												
				M.	F.	Both sexes.	Total live births.	Live birth-rate per 1,000 popul'n.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	Total leg. and illeg.	Rate per 1,000 live births.		Per 1,000 <i>live</i> births.	Per 1,000 <i>total</i> (live and still) births.											
		M.	F.										Leg.	Illeg.			Total.										
		Census, 1931.	Estimate mid-1945.																								
Poulton-le-Fylde	2,408	5,128	6,788	L. 51 I. 3	45	96 6	102	15.0	L. — I. —	—	—	—	41	43	84	12.3	L. 1 I. —	1	2	2	20	nil	19	nil	nil	2.06	0.29
Preesall	3,277	2,043	1,993	L. 15 I. 1	14	29	31	15.5	L. — I. —	1	1	1	8	16	24	12.0	L. — I. —	—	—	—	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	3.01	0.50
Prescot	870	11,413	11,230	L. 93 I. 13	101	194 21	215	19.1	L. 4 I. —	3	7	8	71	66	137	12.1	L. 5 I. 1	4	9	13	46	190	60	nil	nil	2.04	0.26
Prestwich (B)	2,421	23,881	32,400	L. 268 I. 13	217	485 22	507	15.6	L. 7 I. —	5	12	12	163	178	341	10.5	L. 12 I. 1	7	19	20	39	45	39	1.97	1.92	1.38	0.27
Radcliffe (B)	4,957	27,317	25,360	L. 216 I. 19	184	400 35	435	17.1	L. 6 I. —	6	12	12	182	194	376	14.8	L. 13 I. 2	8	21	24	52	85	55	nil	nil	2.28	0.23
Rainford	5,877	3,494	3,416	L. 27 I. 1	31	58	60	17.5	L. 1 I. —	—	1	1	18	21	39	11.4	L. 3 I. —	2	5	5	86	nil	83	nil	nil	0.87	nil
Ramsbottom	9,562	15,530	13,340	L. 91 I. 9	91	182 14	196	14.6	L. 3 I. —	3	6	6	97	100	197	14.7	L. 2 I. 1	3	5	6	27	71	30	5.10	4.95	1.64	0.37
Rawtenstall (B)	9,528	28,587	23,000	L. 162 I. 11	143	305 21	326	14.1	L. 7 I. 1	2	9	10	177	221	398	17.3	L. 11 I. —	7	18	18	59	nil	55	6.13	5.95	2.73	0.43
Rishton	2,879	6,609	5,241	L. 48 I. 3	44	92	96	18.3	L. 1 I. —	2	3	3	30	43	73	13.9	L. 2 I. —	3	5	5	54	nil	52	nil	nil	1.71	nil
Royton	2,149	16,689	13,770	L. 124 I. 6	109	233 16	249	18.0	L. 2 I. —	3	5	5	105	101	206	14.9	L. 6 I. —	3	9	9	38	nil	36	4.01	3.93	2.17	0.14
Skelmersdale	1,942	6,177	5,611	L. 44 I. 7	49	93	102	18.1	L. 3 I. —	1	4	4	38	33	71	12.6	L. 7 I. 2	4	11	13	118	222	127	nil	nil	1.60	0.53
Standish-with-Langtree	3,266	7,261	8,162	L. 69 I. 3	59	128 7	135	16.5	L. 1 I. —	2	3	3	67	46	113	13.8	L. 3 I. —	3	6	6	46	nil	44	nil	nil	0.98	0.12
Stretford (B)	3,530	56,817	54,550	L. 466 I. 56	448	914 107	1,021	18.7	L. 15 I. —	17	32	33	369	306	675	12.3	L. 32 I. 6	13	45	51	49	56	49	2.93	2.84	2.08	0.29
Swinton and Pendlebury (B)	3,363	35,545	37,320	L. 322 I. 19	269	591 37	628	16.8	L. 12 I. —	2	14	17	231	232	463	12.4	L. 22 I. 3	12	34	37	57	81	58	4.77	4.65	1.82	0.32
Thornton Cleveleys	3,358	10,292	14,840	L. 93 I. 7	87	180 11	191	12.8	L. 1 I. 1	5	6	8	114	126	240	16.1	L. 5 I. —	1	6	7	33	90	36	5.23	5.02	2.29	0.26
Tottington	2,542	6,532	5,402	L. 40 I. 2	34	74 9	83	15.3	L. 1 I. —	1	2	2	41	48	89	16.4	L. 5 I. —	2	7	7	94	nil	84	12.04	11.76	2.03	0.18

TABLE 2—continued.

URBAN DISTRICTS.	Area in statute acres at 31st Dec. 1945.	POPULATION AT ALL AGES.		BIRTHS.			I.—Illegitimate.			DEATHS.			INFANT MORTALITY						MATERNAL MORTALITY.		CANCER.	PULMONARY TUBERCULIS.					
				L.—Legitimate.			L.—Illegitimate.			Number registered.			Deaths of infants under one year.			Per 1,000 <i>live</i> births.		Per 1,000 <i>total</i> (live and still) births.									
				LIVE BIRTHS.			STILLBIRTHS.			Number registered.			L.—Legitimate.			Rate per 1,000 live births.											
		M.	F.	Both sexes.	Total No. of live births.	Live birth-rate per 1,000 popu- lation.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	Total No. of still- births.	Still- birth rate per 1,000 <i>total</i> births.	M.		F.	Both sexes.	Total leg. and illeg.	Leg. Illeg	Total.									
Trawden	6,815	2,549	1,951	L. I.	19 1	12 1	31 2	33	16·9	L. I.	— —	— —	— —	21	14	35	17·9	L. I.	— —	— —	— —	nil	nil	nil	2·56	1·53	
Turton	17,334	11,847	10,310	L. I.	64 3	59 2	123 5	128	12·4	L. I.	1 —	2 —	2	79	71	150	14·5	L. I.	3 —	4 —	7 —	56	54	nil	1·35	0·48	
Tyldesley	5,175	19,430	17,130	L. I.	159 5	155 10	314 15	329	19·2	L. I.	6 —	9 —	15	118	105	223	13·0	L. I.	11 —	8 —	19 —	60	57	nil	1·86	0·58	
Ulverston	3,196	9,234	9,752	L. I.	54 11	58 5	112 16	128	13·1	L. I.	3 —	1 1	4	55	65	120	12·3	L. I.	2 3	1 —	3 3	6	187	46	1·94	0·30	
Upholland	4,686	5,605	5,958	L. I.	49 1	31 2	80 3	83	13·9	L. I.	3 —	1 —	4	36	31	67	11·2	L. I.	6 —	2 1	8 1	9	333	108	1·51	0·50	
Urmston	4,799	21,875	35,140	L. I.	316 19	262 22	578 41	619	17·6	L. I.	16 2	8 —	24	180	180	360	10·2	L. I.	7 —	9 2	16 2	18	27	48	29	1·50	0·19
Walton-le-Dale	4,733	12,733	13,090	L. I.	119 6	89 7	208 13	221	16·8	L. I.	3 —	2 1	5	80	94	174	13·2	L. I.	7 1	2 1	9 2	11	43	153	49	1·98	0·22
Wardle	3,192	4,793	3,981	L. I.	26 2	25 3	51 5	56	14·0	L. I.	— —	1 —	1	26	28	54	13·5	L. I.	2 1	1 —	3 1	4	58	200	71	1·75	nil
Westhoughton	5,560	16,018	14,100	L. I.	128 5	103 4	231 9	240	17·0	L. I.	3 —	7 —	10	86	75	161	11·4	L. I.	6 —	3 —	9 —	9	38	nil	37	1·56	0·35
Whitefield	3,388	9,496	11,580	L. I.	99 3	87 4	186 7	193	16·6	L. I.	4 —	2 —	6	66	79	145	12·5	L. I.	5 —	3 —	8 —	8	43	nil	41	1·81	0·34
Whitworth	4,483	8,360	7,210	L. I.	52 7	55 6	107 13	120	16·6	L. I.	2 —	4 —	6	45	56	101	14·0	L. I.	2 1	2 1	4 2	6	37	153	50	1·10	nil
Widnes (B)	5,760	40,619	42,030	L. I.	412 54	403 35	815 89	904	21·5	L. I.	10 2	10 2	22	285	219	504	11·9	L. I.	45 3	22 3	67 6	73	82	67	80	4·31	0·64
Withnell	4,186	3,151	2,553	L. I.	21 —	17 1	38 1	39	15·2	L. I.	1 —	1 —	2	17	19	36	14·1	L. I.	1 —	— —	1 —	1	26	nil	25	1·17	0·78
Worsley	7,242	22,121	25,160	L. I.	171 10	203 14	374 24	398	15·8	L. I.	13 —	8 —	21	130	162	292	11·6	L. I.	4 1	9 1	13 2	15	34	83	37	2·02	0·15
Total Urban Districts.....	372,640	1,564,210	1,575,290	L.12,539 I. 971	11,768 933	24,307 1,904	26,211	16·63	L. 434 I. 26	340 30	774 56	830	30	10,541	10,557	21,098	13·39	L.700 I. 77	504 58	1,204 135	49	70	51	2·36	1·93	0·40	

TABLE 2—continued.

RURAL DISTRICTS.	POPULATION AT ALL AGES.		BIRTHS.		DEATHS.		INFANT MORTALITY						MATERNAL MORTALITY.		CANCER.		PULMONARY TUBERCULIS.													
	L.—Legitimate.		I.—Illegitimate.																											
	LIVE BIRTHS.		STILLBIRTHS.																											
	Area in statute acres at 31st Dec. 1945.	Census, 1931.	Estimate mid- 1945.	Number registered.			Number registered.			Deaths of infants under one year. L.—Legitimate. I.—Illegitimate.			Per 1,000 <i>live</i> births.		Per 1,000 <i>total</i> (live and still) births.			Death- rate per 1,000 popula- tion.												
M.	F.	Both sexes.	Total No. of live births.	Live birth- rate per 1,000 popul'n.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	Total No. of still- births.	Still- birth rate per 1,000 <i>total</i> births.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	Total leg. and illeg.	Rate per 1,000 live births.	Leg. Illeg Total.															
Blackburn	19,469	11,186	11,900	L. I.	68 3	57 2	125 5	130	10·9	L. I.	4 —	3 —	7 —	7 —	51	71	69	140	11·7	L. I.	1 —	2 —	3 —	3 —	24 nil	23	7·69	7·29	2·01	0·33
Burnley	39,849	17,418	15,580	L. I.	125 6	103 5	228 11	239	15·3	L. I.	4 —	5 1	9 1	10 —	40	91	112	203	13·0	L. I.	2 —	2 —	4 2	6 —	17 181	25	4·18	4·01	1·92	0·44
Chorley	41,114	23,709	24,420	L. I.	151 12	202 8	353 20	373	15·2	L. I.	5 —	10 —	15 —	15 —	38	147	146	293	11·9	L. I.	12 —	7 —	19 —	19 —	53 nil	50	nil	nil	1·71	0·28
Clitheroe	32,170	8,644	8,582	L. I.	51 2	46 5	97 7	104	12·1	L. I.	3 —	— —	3 —	3 —	28	39	43	82	9·5	L. I.	— —	— —	— —	— —	nil nil	nil	9·61	9·34	1·86	0·34
Fylde	33,264	9,217	9,782	L. I.	109 10	97 11	206 21	227	23·2	L. I.	6 —	3 1	9 1	10 —	42	59	59	118	12·0	L. I.	5 1	5 1	7 2	9 —	33 95	39	4·40	4·21	1·22	0·20
Garstang	57,491	11,562	11,360	L. I.	79 6	88 5	167 11	178	15·6	L. I.	2 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	32	88	68	156	13·7	L. I.	6 —	5 —	11 —	11 —	65 ni.	61	nil	nil	2·02	nil
Lancaster	53,212	9,437	10,480	L. I.	72 7	77 5	149 12	161	15·3	L. I.	2 —	1 —	3 —	3 —	18	75	80	155	14·7	L. I.	3 —	4 2	7 2	9 —	46 166	55	nil	nil	2·29	0·28
Limehurst	3,690	8,156	7,100	L. I.	56 2	54 2	110 4	114	16·0	L. I.	4 —	3 —	7 —	7 —	57	45	55	100	14·0	L. I.	2 —	2 —	4 —	4 —	36 nil	35	8·77	8·26	1·69	1·12
Lunesdale	76,267	6,575	6,346	L. I.	42 4	43 4	85 8	93	14·6	L. I.	3 —	2 —	5 —	5 —	51	36	45	81	12·7	L. I.	2 —	— —	2 —	2 —	23 nil	21	nil	nil	1·73	nil
Preston	50,318	27,626	35,570	L. I.	262 15	256 17	518 32	550	15·4	L. I.	5 1	8 —	13 1	14 —	24	175	201	376	10·5	L. I.	19 —	7 1	26 1	27 50	31	49	7·27	7·09	1·40	0·19
Ulverston	127,448	16,569	16,420	L. I.	131 13	118 4	249 17	266	16·1	L. I.	4 —	1 1	5 1	6 —	22	101	84	185	11·2	L. I.	6 1	2 1	8 2	10 32	117	37	nil	nil	1·82	0·18
Warrington	22,457	14,909	21,800	L. I.	215 16	187 21	402 37	439	20·1	L. I.	9 2	3 2	12 4	16 —	35	128	126	254	11·6	L. I.	11 6	11 —	22 6	28 54	162	63	nil	nil	1·74	0·41
West Lancashire	67,131	24,653	38,190	L. I.	292 26	292 20	584 46	630	16·4	L. I.	14 —	5 1	19 1	20 —	30	195	192	387	10·1	L. I.	5 1	7 —	12 1	13 20	21	20	1·58	1·53	1·62	0·28
Whiston	29,446	19,812	32,440	L. I.	313 24	269 18	582 42	624	19·2	L. I.	14 —	3 1	17 1	18 —	28	155	168	323	9·9	L. I.	17 2	17 1	34 3	37 58	71	59	nil	nil	1·35	0·21

TABLE 2—continued.

RURAL DISTRICTS.	Area in statute acres at 31st Dec. 1945.	POPULATION AT ALL AGES.		BIRTHS.			I.—Illegitimate.			DEATHS.			INFANT MORTALITY					MATERNAL MORTALITY.		CANCER.	PULMONARY TUBERCULIS.						
				L.—Legitimate.		I.—Illegitimate.		Number registered.		Crude death-rate per 1,000 population.	Deaths of infants under one year.					Per 1,000 <i>live</i> births.	Per 1,000 <i>total</i> (live and still) births.										
		LIVE BIRTHS.			STILLBIRTHS.			Number registered.			L.—Legitimate.							Total leg. and illeg.	Rate per 1,000 live births.	Leg. Illeg Total.							
		Census, 1931.	Estimate mid-1945.	Number registered.			Live birth-rate per 1,000 popul'n.	Number registered.			Total No. of deaths.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.						F.	Both sexes.	Total illeg.	Rate per 1,000 live births.	Leg. Illeg Total.		
				M.	F.	Both sexes.		M.	F.	Both sexes.						Total still-births.	Still-birth rate per 1,000 <i>total</i> births.										
Wigan	11,696	6,126	7,160	L. 56 I. 3	55 2	111 5	116	L. 1 I. —	—	1 —	1	8	49	44	93	12.9	L. 2 I. —	5 1	7 1	8	63	200	68	8.62	8.54	1.53	0.13
Total Rural Districts	665,022	215,599	257,130	L. 2,022 I. 149	1,944 129	3,966 278	4,244	L. 80 I. 3	51 7	131 10	141	32	1,454	1,492	2,946	11.45	L. 90 I. 11	76 9	166 20	186	41	71	43	2.59	2.50	1.66	0.28
Total Urban Districts	372,640	1,564,210	1,575,290	L. 12,539 I. 971	11,768 933	24,307 1,904	26,211	L. 434 I. 26	340 30	774 56	830	30	10,541	10,557	21,098	13.39	L. 700 I. 77	504 58	1,204 135	1,339	49	70	51	2.36	2.29	1.93	0.40
Total Administrative County	(a) 1,037,662	(b) 1,779,809	(a) 1,832,420	L. 14,561 I. 1,120	13,712 1,062	28,273 2,182	30,455	L. 514 I. 29	391 37	905 66	971	30	11,995	12,049	24,044	13.12	L. 790 I. 88	580 67	1,370 155	1,525	48	71	50	2.39	2.32	1.90	0.33

(a) Area and estimated population of Administrative County as constituted at 31st December, 1945. (b) Census 1931 enumeration of population, adjusted in accordance with boundary alterations.

TABLE 3--CAUSES OF DEATH IN EACH URBAN AND RURAL DISTRICT IN THE YEAR 1945.

URBAN DISTRICTS.	Total No. of deaths from all causes	MORTALITY FROM SUBJOINED CAUSES.																																						
		Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	Cerebro-spinal fever	Scarlet fever	Whooping cough	Diphtheria	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	Other forms of tuberculosis	Syphilitic diseases	Influenza	Measles	Ae. poliomyelitis and polio-encephalitis	Ae. infectious encephalitis	Cancer of buccal cavity and oesophagus (males)	Cancer of uterus (females)	Cancer of stomach and duodenum	Cancer of breast	Cancer of all other sites	Diabetes	Intra-cranial vascular lesions	Heart disease	Other diseases of circulatory system	Bronchitis	Pneumonia	Other respiratory diseases	Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	Appendicitis	*Other digestive diseases	Nephritis	Puerperal and post-abortive sepsis	Other maternal causes	Premature birth	Congenital malforma- tions, birth injury, infantile disease	Suicide	Road traffic accidents	Other violent causes	All other causes		
Abram	75	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	4	—	3	2	11	17	11	3	4	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	1	7		
Accrington (B)	589	—	—	1	3	2	23	5	3	5	—	—	—	8	8	13	11	61	5	67	195	8	31	15	—	6	—	4	9	11	1	—	1	8	9	5	3	19	46	
Adlington	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	1	5	14	3	5	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	3	
Ashton-in-Makerfield	243	—	—	—	1	—	11	2	—	4	—	2	2	3	9	9	2	17	4	26	56	5	13	14	—	1	3	1	3	6	—	—	—	3	7	1	1	7	33	
Ashton-under-Lyne (B)	670	—	1	—	—	5	29	10	2	—	—	—	12	8	17	11	11	51	4	76	184	14	69	29	—	9	6	4	14	16	—	1	9	9	5	5	13	46		
Aspull	75	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	1	1	4	1	7	27	2	9	2	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	1	5	
Atherton	220	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	3	—	—	2	2	9	2	2	24	2	23	55	1	22	4	—	1	6	1	8	9	—	—	1	3	3	—	—	5	28	
Audenshaw	147	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	1	—	—	1	—	4	3	3	3	10	2	18	50	4	13	6	—	1	2	1	1	4	1	—	—	2	1	4	1	—	2	10
Bacup (B)	237	—	1	—	—	—	8	2	3	1	—	—	2	3	11	5	2	11	2	29	72	4	17	5	—	4	—	—	8	4	—	1	1	1	4	1	—	10	28	
Barrowford	71	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	7	2	9	21	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	3	5	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	1	9	
Billinge and Winstanley	81	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	2	—	13	16	1	2	9	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	1	24	
Blackrod	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	5	1	6	9	1	4	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	5	
Brierfield	92	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	3	1	1	5	—	11	29	4	9	1	—	1	1	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	1	13
Carnforth	44	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	6	—	5	7	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	1	2	—	3	5		
Chadderton	339	—	1	—	1	1	8	7	1	2	—	—	3	2	5	2	2	22	3	30	101	9	47	16	—	5	—	1	10	8	—	—	—	2	3	5	2	7	31	
Chorley (B)	405	—	—	—	—	—	10	3	1	3	1	1	3	4	14	10	10	31	1	67	102	16	27	19	6	3	—	—	8	23	—	—	—	7	7	2	3	3	30	
Church	70	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	1	1	3	—	4	17	1	—	9	—	—	—	1	3	7	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	15	
Clayton-le-Moors	113	—	—	—	1	—	6	—	—	1	1	—	1	4	2	1	1	6	—	11	37	2	9	4	—	1	1	—	5	2	—	—	—	1	3	1	—	2	10	
Clitheroe (B)	167	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	4	—	—	24	—	15	56	3	15	4	—	1	2	—	2	11	—	—	—	4	3	1	—	6	8	
Colne (B)	284	—	—	—	—	1	8	2	2	3	—	—	1	3	8	—	—	19	1	43	85	10	16	10	—	3	1	—	4	4	—	—	1	3	5	2	1	8	40	
Crompton	192	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	4	—	3	7	13	2	23	60	3	24	8	—	2	1	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	3	2	4	—	2	21	
Crosby (B)	736	—	2	—	—	—	35	5	—	—	—	—	2	10	25	13	73	5	88	222	14	42	22	9	9	9	2	1	15	16	—	—	1	10	10	3	6	24	70	
Dalton-in-Furness	144	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	3	14	1	22	38	2	4	9	—	2	2	—	2	3	2	—	—	1	1	4	2	1	5	12	
Darwen (B)	440	—	—	—	2	—	9	2	—	2	—	1	3	4	20	6	27	—	76	114	29	27	8	—	3	4	—	1	8	14	4	—	1	9	10	4	4	11	40	

TABLE 3—continued.

URBAN DISTRICTS.		MORTALITY FROM SUBJOINED CAUSES.																																							
		Total No. of deaths from all causes	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	Cerebro-spinal fever	Scarlet fever	Whooping cough	Diphtheria	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	Other forms of tuberculosis	Syphilitic diseases	Influenza	Measles	Ac. poliomyelitis and polio-encephalitis	Ac. infectious encephalitis	Cancer of buccal cavity and oesophagus (males)	Cancer of uterus (females)	Cancer of stomach and duodenum	Cancer of breast	Cancer of all other sites	Diabetes	Intra-cranial vascular lesions	Heart disease	Other diseases of circulatory system	Bronchitis	Pneumonia	Other respiratory diseases	Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	Appendicitis	*Other digestive diseases	Nephritis	Puerperal and post-abortive sepsis	Other maternal causes	Premature birth	Congenital malforma- tions, birth injury, infantile disease	Suicide	Road traffic accidents	Other violent causes	All other causes		
	Leyland	155	—	—	—	1	4	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	2	3	4	8	2	21	37	5	14	2	2	1	1	2	2	5	8	—	—	—	1	4	4	—	3	16
	Litherland	214	—	—	—	—	9	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	2	8	3	4	17	3	15	46	6	14	12	3	3	—	5	1	4	4	2	7	25						
	Littleborough	164	—	—	—	2	3	1	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	3	2	2	13	4	23	44	8	16	5	—	1	—	1	—	3	5	—	—	1	4	3	1	—	3	13
	Little Lever	62	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	3	8	2	29	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6
	Longridge	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	1	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	6
	Lytham Saint Annes (B)	486	—	—	—	1	6	—	1	1	—	—	—	3	2	17	11	52	6	75	154	11	23	8	2	3	3	2	3	2	11	21	—	—	—	3	6	4	2	7	51
	Middleton (B)	381	—	—	—	2	13	2	—	2	—	—	—	4	2	7	6	39	6	39	113	13	31	14	4	5	4	2	4	2	15	5	—	—	3	9	9	2	4	33	
	Milnrow	111	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	4	4	11	—	8	25	8	12	3	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	3	5	—	3	2	6
	Morecambe & Heysham (B)	560	—	1	—	—	14	3	2	—	1	—	—	3	2	13	9	65	4	83	202	7	27	7	2	7	4	2	1	2	9	17	—	—	—	4	9	4	3	8	46
	Mossley (B)	156	—	—	—	2	2	4	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	5	2	10	—	13	44	8	10	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	7	7	—	—	1	5	2	2	8	16	
	Nelson (B)	478	—	—	—	1	13	3	4	1	—	—	—	3	1	7	13	33	2	60	139	11	41	6	8	7	—	2	8	7	1	1	—	—	1	2	8	7	1	1	19
	Newton-le-Willows	238	—	—	2	1	7	2	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	8	7	22	5	29	56	3	21	12	2	2	3	2	3	6	8	—	—	—	1	5	7	—	—	5	26
	Ormskirk	210	—	1	—	1	5	3	—	2	—	—	—	2	1	4	3	22	3	30	59	3	13	7	7	1	2	1	2	5	—	—	—	1	2	1	2	2	5	26	
	Orrell	105	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	2	—	—	—	1	3	4	—	11	1	12	13	—	5	10	2	1	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	4	—	1	1	1	22	
	Oswaldtwistle	185	—	1	—	3	6	—	2	3	—	—	—	1	3	6	2	13	2	12	50	9	9	7	4	2	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	6	—	1	7	24	
	Padiham	155	—	1	—	3	3	1	2	2	4	—	1	—	—	6	1	13	1	15	39	7	10	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	1	1	4	14	
	Poulton-le-Fylde	84	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	9	—	14	20	2	2	7	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	13	
	Preesall	24	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	2	—	3	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	
	Prescot	137	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	3	14	2	17	21	5	7	5	1	1	1	1	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	4	3	2	5	28	
	Prestwich (B)	341	—	—	—	2	9	1	2	2	1	—	—	1	1	7	8	28	3	33	84	8	37	10	8	5	—	—	—	—	8	13	—	—	1	5	9	—	1	7	49
	Radcliffe (B)	376	—	—	—	1	6	1	2	1	—	—	—	2	3	14	2	37	9	41	106	15	43	18	5	1	1	—	—	—	8	3	—	—	3	6	5	—	—	11	33
	Rainford	39	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	13	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	13	
	Ramsbottom	197	—	—	—	—	5	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	1	15	2	25	55	17	12	3	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	6	1	5	24
	Rawtenstall (B)	398	1	—	—	—	10	2	3	5	—	—	—	3	5	14	9	32	5	54	126	10	11	11	4	3	1	1	1	6	21	—	—	2	7	7	4	1	1	12	26

TABLE 3—continued.

URBAN DISTRICTS.		MORTALITY FROM SUBJOINED CAUSES.																																								
		Total No. of deaths from all causes	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	Cerebro-spinal fever	Scarlet fever	Whooping cough	Diphtheria	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	Other forms of tuberculosis	Syphilitic diseases	Influenza	Measles	Ac. poliomyelitis and encephalitis	Ac. infectious encephalitis	Cancer of buccal cavity and oesophagus (males)	Cancer of uterus (females)	Cancer of stomach and duodenum	Cancer of breast	Cancer of all other sites	Diabetes	Intra-cranial vascular lesions	Heart disease	Other diseases of circulatory system	Bronchitis	Pneumonia	Other respiratory diseases	Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	Appendicitis	*Other digestive diseases	Nephritis	Puerperal and post-abortive sepsis	Other maternal causes	Premature birth	Congenital malforma- tions, birth injury, infantile disease	Suicide	Road traffic accidents	Other violent causes	All other causes			
Rishton	73	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	6	—	9	18	1	5	3	3	—	1	1	1	2	4	—	—	1	2	1	—	2	12		
Royton	206	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	6	5	17	1	20	66	3	2	10	10	3	1	1	1	8	7	—	1	—	1	3	3	1	6	18	
Skelmersdale	71	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	3	—	—	4	1	6	19	—	1	2	—	—	3	5	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	2	1	10	
Standish-with-Langtree	113	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	5	3	13	32	9	11	3	3	1	—	—	1	1	2	20	—	—	3	15	4	3	13	79	
Stretford (B)	675	—	1	—	—	16	5	3	7	1	—	—	2	6	5	20	7	76	5	73	165	17	52	23	23	9	8	9	2	11	10	3	5	—	3	11	12	3	4	7	35
Swinton & Pendlebury (B)	463	—	3	—	—	12	5	2	2	—	—	—	1	1	5	15	7	40	4	62	118	12	39	26	26	4	4	2	—	10	3	5	—	1	—	4	—	1	2	10	
Thornton Cleveleys	240	—	—	—	—	4	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	7	3	21	1	37	101	2	21	6	6	—	4	—	—	3	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	9	
Tottington	89	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	5	3	3	9	26	4	3	2	2	1	1	—	1	5	1	—	—	—	3	1	—	2	9		
Trawden	35	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	2	1	5	10	—	1	3	1	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	17	
Turton	150	—	—	—	—	5	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	10	2	12	45	8	18	3	3	1	2	1	—	2	3	1	—	—	—	3	7	—	4	25	
Tyldesley	223	—	1	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	7	5	18	2	38	41	10	27	10	10	2	1	3	1	3	1	—	—	—	3	7	—	—	1	10	
Ulverston	120	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	4	3	8	—	25	44	1	1	4	4	—	—	—	—	2	2	3	—	—	—	6	—	—	1	10	
Upholland	67	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	—	4	—	11	15	1	5	3	3	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	4	2	—	3	6		
Urnrston	360	—	—	—	—	7	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	11	6	33	3	52	82	10	23	16	16	7	6	2	2	8	7	—	—	—	2	10	7	5	8	45	
Walton-le-Dale	174	—	—	—	1	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	8	2	14	2	14	56	1	12	6	6	2	—	1	1	2	5	5	—	1	5	3	5	4	6	15	
Wardle	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	4	1	6	14	5	3	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	7		
Westhoughton	161	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	7	7	7	—	8	45	5	17	4	4	6	1	—	—	1	5	1	—	—	3	3	2	—	2	29	
Whitefield	145	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	16	—	22	37	8	11	2	2	1	—	1	—	7	—	—	—	—	2	3	2	1	2	20	
Whitworth	101	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	3	3	11	37	4	6	5	5	—	2	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	1	1	1	3	8		
Widnes (B)	504	—	—	—	—	27	6	—	5	—	—	—	2	5	6	15	8	58	3	25	101	9	40	20	20	3	7	24	2	7	7	1	3	19	14	3	2	15	67		
Withnell	36	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	6	17	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	
Worsley	292	—	—	—	2	4	2	—	1	2	—	—	—	1	3	11	6	30	2	55	87	5	14	5	5	3	1	2	—	1	7	—	—	—	3	8	3	1	2	31	
Total Urban Districts	.....	21,098	—	30	3	26	47	637	142	73	122	21	3	43	156	191	619	320	1768	189	2491	5747	627	1561	752	254	186	154	67	451	597	11	51	330	451	180	125	483	2190		

TABLE 3—continued.

RURAL DISTRICTS.		Total No. of deaths from all causes		MORTALITY FROM SUBJOINED CAUSES.																																						
				Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	Cerebro-spinal fever	Scarlet fever	Whooping cough	Diphtheria	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	Other forms of tuberculosis	Syphilitic diseases	Influenza	Measles	Ac. poliomyelitis and polio-encephalitis	Ac. infectious encephalitis	Cancer of buccal cavity and oesophagus (males)	Cancer of uterus (females)	Cancer of stomach and duodenum	Cancer of breast	Cancer of all other sites	Diabetes	Intra-cranial vascular lesions	Heart disease	Other diseases of circulatory system	Bronchitis	Pneumonia	Other respiratory diseases	Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	Appendicitis	*Other digestive diseases	Nephritis	Puerperal and post-abortive sepsis	Other maternal causes	Premature birth	Congenital malformations, birth injury, infantile disease	Suicide	Road traffic accidents	Other violent causes	All other causes		
Blackburn	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	1	1	—	—	5	1	3	3	42	9	3	2	20	42	42	9	3	2	1	1	—	—	6	4	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	1	13	
Burnley	—	—	1	—	2	7	—	1	—	—	—	1	3	2	2	56	4	19	2	29	56	56	4	19	2	2	—	—	1	5	5	5	1	—	1	1	5	1	1	3	26
Chorley	—	—	—	4	1	7	3	—	4	—	—	4	2	9	6	95	5	10	11	41	95	95	5	10	11	2	5	2	8	10	—	—	3	—	—	3	8	1	4	5	19
Clitheroe	—	—	—	1	1	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	4	24	4	3	1	4	24	24	4	3	1	2	1	1	1	3	5	3	—	1	—	—	2	—	6	5	
Fylde	—	—	—	2	1	2	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	2	1	27	9	11	3	14	27	27	9	11	3	2	1	—	—	3	3	4	—	1	—	7	4	1	5	14	
Garstang	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	4	3	52	1	5	8	2	21	52	1	5	8	1	1	1	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	7	4	3	13		
Lancaster	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	4	51	3	6	3	18	51	51	3	6	3	2	—	—	—	2	8	—	—	1	4	—	—	5	23		
Limehurst	—	—	—	—	—	8	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	37	3	7	1	11	37	37	3	7	1	1	1	1	—	1	3	—	1	1	2	1	—	—	1	5	
Lunesdale	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	26	5	—	—	11	26	26	5	—	—	1	2	—	1	1	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	2	17		
Preston	—	—	—	—	—	7	3	—	—	—	1	5	1	9	6	131	5	10	11	45	131	131	5	10	11	4	1	1	2	2	12	2	2	9	12	5	7	9	42		
Ulverston	—	—	—	4	—	3	—	—	4	—	—	1	4	4	2	63	5	4	11	23	63	63	5	4	11	1	—	1	2	2	2	2	—	—	2	2	1	2	6	20	
Warrington	—	—	—	4	—	9	1	—	4	—	1	2	2	6	5	71	3	21	8	15	71	71	3	21	8	5	3	2	5	6	5	—	—	6	11	—	4	7	26		
West Lancashire	—	—	—	2	—	11	3	4	2	—	1	3	3	13	10	116	7	15	11	45	116	116	7	15	11	5	3	2	2	8	17	—	1	6	2	3	3	12	40		
Whiston	—	—	1	4	—	7	5	1	4	1	—	2	1	10	3	71	5	13	16	30	71	71	5	13	16	4	4	10	1	5	7	—	—	10	11	3	3	5	61		
Wigan	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	32	5	9	1	15	32	32	5	9	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	3	4	—	—	1	6		
Total Rural Districts	—	—	2	24	5	72	19	8	24	2	1	3	25	19	82	51	252	28	342	894	73	136	90	33	33	23	19	16	55	87	3	8	47	73	22	28	71	330			
Total Urban Districts	—	30	3	26	47	637	142	73	122	21	3	43	156	191	619	320	1768	189	2491	5747	627	1561	752	254	186	154	67	451	597	11	51	330	451	180	125	483	2190				
Administrative County	—	30	5	29	52	709	161	81	146	23	4	46	181	210	701	371	2020	217	2833	6641	700	1697	842	287	209	173	83	506	684	14	59	377	524	202	153	554	2520				

TABLE 4—CAUSES OF DEATH at different periods of life.

Year ended 31st December, 1945.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Col.	AD- MINIS- TRATIVE COUNTY. TOTAL DEATHS.	Sex.	AGGREGATE OF URBAN DISTRICTS.								AGGREGATE OF RURAL DISTRICTS.								Col.
				YEARS.								YEARS.								
				All Ages	0-	1-	5-	15-	45-	65-	All Ages	0-	1-	5-	15-	45-	65-			
ALL CAUSES		24,044	M. F.	10541 10557	777 562	146 138	138 113	816 931	3055 2490	5609 6323	1454 1492	101 85	15 25	27 15	114 146	372 324	825 897			
Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	1	—	M. F.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1		
Cerebro-spinal fever	2	30	M. F.	16 14	6 4	4 4	— 2	4 3	2 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	2		
Searlet fever	3	5	M. F.	2 1	— —	1 —	— 1	1 —	— —	— —	1 1	— —	— —	1 1	— —	— —	— —	3		
Whooping cough	4	29	M. F.	11 15	7 5	3 8	1 2	— —	— —	— —	2 1	2 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	4		
Diphtheria	5	52	M. F.	23 24	1 —	7 7	12 12	3 5	— —	— —	1 4	— —	— 1	— 1	1 2	— —	— —	5		
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	6	709	M. F.	397 240	1 —	2 2	4 6	178 182	166 35	46 15	39 33	— —	— —	1 —	14 25	19 4	5 4	6		
Other forms of tuberculosis	7	161	M. F.	71 71	7 3	21 20	18 16	14 19	7 9	4 4	4 15	— —	1 4	1 1	1 7	2 1	— 1	7		
Syphilitic diseases	8	81	M. F.	56 17	4 3	— —	— —	5 3	34 10	13 1	5 3	— —	— —	— —	— 1	2 2	3 —	8		
Influenza	9	146	M. F.	69 53	4 1	2 2	2 1	12 5	23 10	26 34	10 14	2 —	1 —	— —	2 2	2 5	3 7	9		
Measles	10	23	M. F.	12 9	3 4	9 5	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 1	— —	1 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	10		
Acute poliomyelitis and polio- encephalitis	11	4	M. F.	2 1	— 1	— —	1 —	— —	1 —	— —	— 1	— —	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	11		
Acute infectious encephalitis	12	46	M. F.	23 20	1 —	— —	— —	7 8	12 8	3 4	2 1	— —	— —	— —	1 —	1 —	— 1	12		
Cancer of buccal cavity & oesophagus (m), Cancer of uterus (f)	13	181 210	M. F.	156 191	— —	— —	1 1	2 15	38 109	115 66	25 19	— —	— —	— —	1 1	8 8	16 10	13		
Cancer of stomach and duodenum	14	701	M. F.	346 273	— —	— —	— —	18 19	142 92	186 162	41 41	— —	— —	— —	3 1	18 14	20 26	14		
Cancer of breast	15	371	M. F.	3 317	— 1	— —	— —	— 39	2 122	1 155	1 50	— —	— —	— —	— 3	— 26	1 21	15		
Cancer of all other sites	16	2020	M. F.	939 829	— —	3 1	2 3	67 69	369 308	498 448	134 118	— —	— —	— —	7 13	51 47	76 58	16		
Diabetes	17	217	M. F.	64 125	— —	1 —	— —	6 12	22 38	35 75	7 21	— —	— —	— —	1 1	1 10	5 10	17		
Intra-cranial vascular lesions	18	2833	M. F.	1078 1413	— 1	— —	— 1	12 22	260 340	806 1049	166 176	— —	— —	— —	2 5	44 40	120 131	18		
Heart disease	19	6641	M. F.	2756 2991	— —	2 2	10 12	105 135	804 620	1835 2222	435 459	— —	— —	1 2	15 16	103 71	316 370	19		
Other diseases of the circulatory system	20	700	M. F.	336 291	1 —	— —	— —	7 5	69 44	259 242	42 31	— —	— —	— —	— 1	10 6	32 24	20		
Brouchitis	21	1697	M. F.	895 666	17 18	4 6	3 1	38 18	325 139	508 484	76 60	3 2	— 1	— —	3 4	25 8	45 45	21		
Pneumonia	22	842	M. F.	420 332	127 95	22 26	3 2	34 20	115 68	119 121	44 46	13 11	4 5	— 2	4 3	4 11	19 14	22		
Other respiratory diseases	23	287	M. F.	151 103	2 2	1 4	— —	22 10	79 36	47 51	21 12	1 1	— —	2 —	3 4	7 2	8 5	23		
Uleer of stomach or duodenum	24	209	M. F.	143 43	— —	— —	— —	27 9	74 19	42 15	17 6	— —	— —	— —	2 —	7 2	8 4	24		
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	25	173	M. F.	101 53	98 51	3 2	— —	— —	— —	— —	7 12	7 11	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	25		
Appendicitis	26	83	M. F.	35 32	— —	2 2	7 2	10 8	12 8	4 12	11 5	— —	— 1	1 1	2 1	2 2	6 —	26		
Other digestive diseases	27	506	M. F.	207 244	13 7	7 3	6 4	18 38	72 74	91 118	25 30	1 1	1 1	2 —	3 4	7 11	11 13	27		
Nephritis	28	684	M. F.	281 316	1 1	2 —	3 2	28 41	98 117	149 155	37 50	— —	— 1	2 —	3 7	11 14	21 28	28		
Puerperal and post-abortive sepsis	29	14	F.	11	—	—	—	11	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	29		
Other maternal causes	30	59	F.	51	—	—	—	50	1	—	8	—	—	—	8	—	—	30		
Premature birth	31	377	M. F.	187 143	187 143	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	27 20	27 20	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	31		
Congenital malformations, birth injury, infantile disease	32	524	M. F.	253 198	234 174	4 9	4 3	9 10	2 2	— —	40 33	36 28	1 1	— 1	1 2	1 1	— —	32		
Suicide	33	202	M. F.	100 80	— —	— —	— —	20 22	48 44	32 14	16 6	— —	— —	— —	8 3	3 2	5 1	33		
Road traffic accidents	34	153	M. F.	87 38	— —	7 3	21 7	19 5	25 7	15 16	16 12	— —	— —	3 —	7 6	5 2	1 4	34		
Other violent causes	35	554	M. F.	299 184	23 20	22 15	24 6	58 23	89 25	83 95	47 24	4 2	5 2	7 4	14 3	10 4	7 9	35		
All other causes	36	2520	M. F.	1022 1168	40 28	17 17	16 29	92 125	165 204	692 765	154 176	5 8	1 5	6 2	16 20	30 30	96 111	36		

Note.—Diarrhoea at ages 2 years and over is included under No. 27 "Other digestive diseases".

TABLE 5.—IMMUNISATION IN RELATION TO CHILD POPULATION.

Note :—An * inserted in the columns denotes that no comparable figures are available.

Urban districts	Total number of children immunised.						Estimated mid-year population, 1945 (under 5 years of age).	Per-centage immu-nised	Total number of children immunised.				Estimated mid-year population, 1945 (5 to 14 years of age).	Per-centage immu-nised.	Total immunised under 15 years of age.	Total population under 15 years of age.	Percentage immunised under 15 years of age.
	Age at 31st December, 1945.								Ago at 31st Dec., 1945.								
	Under 1								5 to 9								
	1	2	3	4	Total under 5	5 to 9			10 to 14	Total 5 to 14							
Abram	1	52	47	46	56	202	501	40.3	353	344	697	877	79.4	899	1,378	65.2	
Accrington (B)	—	99	176	225	195	695	2,520	27.5	1,060	1,150	2,210	4,390	50.3	2,905	6,910	42.0	
Adlington	—	183	70	27	—	280	332	84.3	190	151	341	492	69.3	621	824	75.3	
Ashton-in-Makerfield	25	164	181	180	214	764	1,520	50.2	1,101	976	2,077	2,561	81.1	2,841	4,081	69.6	
Ashton-under-Lyne (B)	4	218	113	284	392	1,011	3,740	27.0	2,344	2,048	4,392	6,140	71.5	5,403	9,880	54.6	
Aspull	—	106	80	38	52	276	527	52.3	285	406	691	993	69.5	967	1,520	63.6	
Atherton	—	98	139	183	182	602	1,600	37.6	1,035	1,106	2,141	2,740	78.1	2,743	4,340	63.2	
Audenshaw	1	85	94	136	119	435	1,000	43.5	599	500	1,099	1,390	79.0	1,534	2,390	64.1	
Bacup (B)	2	161	181	162	193	699	1,270	55.0	1,095	1,128	2,223	2,400	92.6	2,922	3,670	79.6	
Barrowford	—	21	26	36	34	117	279	41.9	129	215	344	507	67.8	461	786	58.9	
Billinge and Winstanley	—	31	51	67	65	214	497	43.0	368	223	591	825	71.6	805	1,322	60.8	
Blackrod	1	19	8	20	15	63	189	33.3	90	120	210	390	53.8	273	579	47.1	
Brierfield	—	54	31	92	55	232	446	52.0	279	276	555	821	67.6	787	1,267	62.1	
Carnforth	4	20	33	27	28	112	217	51.6	166	198	364	497	73.2	476	714	66.6	
Chadderton	85	304	320	309	281	1,299	2,300	56.4	1,574	1,307	2,881	3,850	74.8	4,180	6,150	67.9	
Chorley (B)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Church	—	17	30	15	35	97	200	48.5	146	203	349	480	72.7	446	680	65.5	
Clayton-le-Moors	1	48	67	67	33	216	465	46.4	239	339	578	850	68.0	794	1,315	60.3	
Clitheroe (B)	—	115	149	140	128	532	736	72.5	613	590	1,203	1,230	97.8	1,735	1,966	88.2	
Colne (B)	1	125	215	165	174	680	1,310	51.9	849	958	1,807	2,400	75.2	2,487	3,710	67.0	

Urban districts	Total number of children immunised.						Estimated mid-year population, 1945 (under 5 years of age).	Per-centage immu-nised	Total number of children immunised.				Estimated mid-year population, 1945 (5 to 14 years of age).	Per-centage immu-nised.	Total immunised under 15 years of age.	Total population under 15 years of age.	Percentage immunised under 15 years of age.
	Age at 31st December, 1945.								Age at 31st Dec., 1945.								
	Under 1	1							Total under 5	5 to 9	10 to 14	Total 5 to 14					
		1	2	3	4												
Crompton	—	174	151	164	123	612	914	66·9	620	561	1,181	1,450	81·4	1,793	2,364	75·8	
Crosby (B)	2	312	373	386	397	1,470	4,460	32·9	2,189	2,237	4,426	6,570	67·3	5,896	11,030	50·7	
Dalton-in-Furness	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Darwen (B)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Denton	30	287	254	287	347	1,205	2,080	57·9	1,566	1,433	2,999	3,140	95·5	4,204	5,220	80·5	
Droylsden	11	215	268	265	160	919	2,030	45·2	1,348	828	2,176	3,330	65·3	3,095	5,360	57·7	
Eccles (B)	4	309	341	365	351	1,370	3,050	44·9	2,332	1,917	4,249	5,680	74·8	5,619	8,730	64·3	
Failsworth	39	177	194	197	207	814	1,375	59·2	962	876	1,838	2,250	81·7	2,652	3,625	73·1	
Farnworth (B)	8	266	316	287	279	1,156	2,100	55·0	1,252	1,463	2,715	3,380	80·3	3,871	5,480	70·6	
Fleetwood (B)	2	72	123	332	401	930	2,020	46·0	1,966	1,183	3,149	4,510	69·8	4,079	6,530	62·4	
Formby	1	75	100	125	101	402	692	58·0	503	660	1,163	1,470	79·1	1,565	2,162	72·3	
Fulwood	1	31	21	31	39	123	838	14·6	356	527	883	1,537	57·4	1,006	2,375	42·3	
Golborne	8	141	184	157	153	643	1,280	50·2	810	812	1,622	2,140	75·7	2,265	3,420	66·2	
Grange	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Great Harwood	8	69	82	74	83	316	712	44·3	526	546	1,072	1,240	86·4	1,388	1,952	71·1	
Haslingden (B)	—	43	96	95	101	335	750	44·6	619	738	1,357	1,460	92·9	1,692	2,210	76·5	
Haydock	—	139	142	149	110	540	1,000	54·0	689	615	1,304	1,790	72·8	1,844	2,790	71·1	
Heywood (B)	—	192	201	181	208	782	1,860	42·0	1,072	847	1,919	3,280	58·5	2,701	5,140	52·5	
Hindley	9	142	139	145	127	562	1,591	35·3	721	815	1,536	2,650	57·9	2,098	4,241	49·4	
Horwich	—	660	159	172	154	1,145	1,203	95·1	884	604	1,488	1,924	77·3	2,633	3,127	84·2	
Huyton-with-Roby	51	544	563	555	734	2,447	5,010	48·8	4,173	2,768	6,941	10,100	68·7	9,388	15,110	62·1	
Ince-in-Makerfield	—	104	146	162	148	560	1,723	32·5	897	831	1,728	3,347	51·6	2,288	5,070	45·1	
Irlam	—	117	139	140	165	561	1,190	47·1	765	842	1,607	2,170	74·0	2,168	3,360	64·5	
Kearsley	7	92	122	110	110	441	765	57·6	531	614	1,145	1,350	84·8	1,586	2,115	74·9	
Kirkham	—	25	44	37	40	146	333	43·8	208	412	620	750	82·6	766	1,083	70·7	

TABLE 5.—continued.

Urban districts	Total number of children immunised.						Estimated mid-year population, 1945 (under 5 years of age).	Per-centage immu-nised	Total number of children immunised.			Estimated mid-year population, 1945 (5 to 14 years of age).	Per-centage immu-nised.	Total immunised under 15 years of age.	Total population under 15 years of age.	Percentage immunised under 15 years of age.
	Age at 31st December, 1945.															
	Age at 31st Dec., 1945.															
	Under 1	1	2	3	4	Total under 5										
Lancaster (B)	1	284	481	514	479	1,759	3,300	53·3	2,662	2,693	5,355	7,050	75·9	7,114	10,350	68·7
Lees	3	46	39	47	37	172	298	57·7	204	169	373	417	89·4	545	715	76·2
Leigh (B)	4	298	362	234	348	1,246	3,757	33·1	1,662	1,654	3,316	6,280	52·8	4,562	10,037	45·4
Leyland	1	136	300	250	226	913	1,120	81·5	1,044	348	1,392	2,030	68·5	2,305	3,150	73·1
Litherland	2	216	169	187	191	765	1,730	44·2	983	853	1,836	3,110	59·0	2,601	4,840	53·7
Littleborough	—	90	105	95	117	407	700	58·1	500	549	1,049	1,280	81·9	1,456	1,980	73·5
Little Lever	3	50	42	44	36	175	342	51·1	220	199	419	585	71·6	594	927	64·0
Longridge	—	35	37	49	47	168	326	51·5	302	267	569	614	92·6	737	940	78·4
Lytham St. Annes (B)	31	230	219	240	235	955	1,630	58·5	1,229	1,270	2,499	3,220	77·6	3,454	4,850	71·2
Middleton (B)	26	329	317	278	302	1,252	2,250	55·6	1,430	1,559	2,989	3,960	75·4	4,241	6,210	68·2
Milnrow	15	235	295	84	76	705	750	94·0	485	326	811	950	85·3	1,516	1,700	94·7
Morecambe & Heysham (B)	2	166	187	242	191	788	1,950	40·4	1,046	1,308	2,354	3,970	59·2	3,142	5,920	53·0
Mossley (B)	17	130	200	122	185	654	840	77·8	527	351	878	1,028	85·4	1,532	1,888	82·0
Nelson (B)	—	205	261	344	309	1,119	2,020	55·3	1,305	1,413	2,718	3,660	74·2	3,837	5,680	67·5
Newton-le-Willows	—	162	193	172	174	701	1,750	40·0	866	1,109	1,975	4,100	48·1	2,676	5,850	45·7
Ormskirk	—	90	102	186	111	489	1,641	29·7	1,407	1,556	2,963	4,204	70·4	3,452	5,845	59·0
Orrell	6	104	56	74	54	294	692	42·4	299	394	693	1,312	52·8	987	2,004	49·2
Oswaldtwistle	2	51	70	76	64	263	797	32·9	330	515	845	1,390	60·7	1,108	2,187	50·6
Padlham	—	43	32	30	49	154	626	24·6	307	355	662	1,220	54·2	816	1,846	44·2
Poulton-le-Fylde	1	47	68	66	80	262	477	54·9	361	265	626	888	70·4	883	1,365	65·0
Preesall	—	21	30	20	22	93	148	62·8	100	89	189	295	64·0	282	443	63·6
Prescot	—	79	85	75	76	315	794	39·6	492	504	996	1,927	51·6	1,311	2,721	48·1
Prestwich (B)	155	230	251	174	238	1,048	2,080	50·3	1,283	987	2,270	3,860	58·8	3,318	5,940	55·8
Radcliffe (B)	5	166	144	165	174	654	1,990	32·8	1,210	1,329	2,539	3,430	74·0	3,193	5,420	58·9
Rainford	—	45	47	40	56	188	256	73·4	309	232	541	557	97·1	729	813	89·6

Urban districts	Total number of children immunised.						Estimated mid-year population, 1945 (under 5 years of age).	Per-centage immu-nised	Total number of children immunised.			Estimated mid-year population, 1945 (5 to 14 years of age).	Per-centage immu-nised.	Total immunised under 15 years of age.	Total population under 15 years of age.	Percentage immunised under 15 years of age.
	Age at 31st December, 1945.															
	Under 1	1	2	3	4	Total under 5										
Ramsbottom	—	47	95	99	93	334	937	35·6	552	618	1,170	1,740	67·2	1,504	2,677	56·1
Rawtonstall (B)	2	202	159	232	163	758	1,590	47·6	1,031	1,271	2,302	3,000	76·7	3,060	4,590	66·6
Rishton	—	25	23	17	34	99	220	45·0	222	284	506	660	76·6	605	880	68·7
Royton	—	132	134	109	95	470	1,090	43·1	604	444	1,048	1,810	57·9	1,518	2,900	52·3
Skelmersdale	—	35	35	43	50	163	485	33·6	372	370	742	882	84·1	905	1,367	66·2
Standish-with-Langtree	—	46	47	52	70	215	675	31·8	376	318	694	1,140	60·8	909	1,815	50·0
Stretford (B)	—	654	802	721	836	3,013	4,240	71·0	2,448	1,832	4,280	7,090	60·3	7,293	11,330	64·3
Swinton & Pendlebury (B)	45	468	491	613	539	2,156	3,193	67·5	2,435	1,648	4,083	5,540	73·7	6,239	8,733	71·4
Thornton Cleveleys	1	85	136	110	116	448	812	55·1	774	715	1,489	1,830	81·3	1,937	2,642	73·3
Tottington	—	20	41	45	41	147	444	33·1	232	261	493	831	59·3	640	1,275	50·1
Trawden	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Turton	—	74	116	27	58	275	690	39·8	427	800	1,227	1,400	87·6	1,502	2,090	71·8
Tyldesley	—	196	167	132	39	534	1,370	38·9	267	559	826	2,390	34·5	1,360	3,760	36·1
Ulverston	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Upholland	—	25	45	58	52	180	461	39·0	424	169	593	782	75·8	773	1,243	62·1
Urmston	3	358	277	306	348	1,292	2,920	44·2	2,072	1,641	3,713	4,750	78·1	5,005	7,670	65·2
Walton-le-Dale	2	127	123	143	160	555	1,120	49·5	841	774	1,615	1,920	84·1	2,170	3,040	71·3
Wardle	—	25	28	40	23	116	200	58·0	131	140	271	350	77·4	387	550	70·3
Westthoughton	—	82	124	113	134	453	1,120	40·4	651	669	1,320	1,880	70·2	1,773	3,000	59·1
Whitefield	6	131	147	173	143	600	922	65·0	713	491	1,204	1,620	74·3	1,804	2,542	70·9
Whitworth	6	73	97	88	104	368	597	61·6	492	445	937	1,000	93·7	1,305	1,597	81·7
Widnes (B)	—	573	696	710	805	2,784	3,975	70·0	4,127	3,650	7,777	7,990	97·3	10,561	11,965	88·2
Withnell	—	4	7	16	34	61	204	29·9	136	127	263	362	72·6	324	566	57·2
Worsley	—	186	180	183	213	762	2,010	37·9	1,034	923	1,957	3,810	51·3	2,719	5,820	46·7
Total—Urban Districts	645	13,162	14,231	14,473	14,816	57,327	118,164	48·5	78,428	72,810	151,238	213,465	70·8	208,565	331,629	62·8

TABLE 5.—*continued.*

Rural districts	Total number of children immunised.						Estimated mid-year population, 1945 (under 5 years of age).	Per-centage immu-nised	Total number of children immunised.			Estimated mid-year population, 1945 (5 to 14 years of age).	Per-centage immu-nised.	Total immunised under 15 years of age.	Total population under 15 years of ago.	Percentage immunised under 15 years of age.
	Age at 31st December, 1945.								Age at 31st Dec., 1945.							
	Under 1	1	2	3	4	Total under 5			5 to 9	10 to 14	Total 5 to 14					
Blackburn	13	30	27	26	97	193	788	24.4	287	435	722	1,414	51.0	915	2,202	41.5
Burnley	1	117	127	136	122	503	1,160	43.3	565	657	1,222	2,140	57.1	1,725	3,300	52.2
Chorley	1	73	150	152	180	556	1,983	28.0	1,116	1,140	2,256	3,368	66.9	2,812	5,351	52.5
Clitheroe	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Fylde	—	80	114	93	85	372	600	62.0	426	341	767	1,200	63.9	1,139	1,800	63.2
Garstang	2	131	108	117	130	488	1,000	48.8	790	854	1,644	1,800	91.3	2,132	2,800	76.1
Lancaster	10	33	67	80	58	248	731	33.9	424	542	966	1,672	57.7	1,214	2,403	50.5
Limehurst	—	38	41	60	39	178	611	29.1	206	191	397	1,000	39.7	575	1,611	35.6
Lunesdale	1	25	28	37	37	128	474	27.0	300	442	742	1,082	68.5	870	1,556	55.9
Preston	5	134	208	100	95	542	2,004	27.0	903	597	1,500	4,428	33.8	2,042	6,432	31.7
Ulverston	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Warrington	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
West Lancashire	17	227	287	314	336	1,181	3,040	38.8	2,217	2,027	4,244	5,510	77.0	5,425	8,550	63.4
Whiston	4	918	377	354	375	2,028	3,150	64.3	2,263	1,573	3,836	5,210	73.6	5,864	8,360	70.1
Wigan	—	27	32	61	55	175	619	28.2	386	449	835	1,180	70.7	1,010	1,799	56.1
Total—Rural Districts	54	1,833	1,566	1,530	1,609	6,592	16,160	40.7	9,983	9,248	19,131	30,004	63.7	25,723	46,164	55.7
Total—Urban Districts	645	13,162	14,231	14,473	14,816	57,327	118,164	48.5	78,428	72,810	151,238	213,465	70.8	208,565	331,629	62.8
Total—Administrative County	699	14,995	15,797	16,003	16,425	63,919	134,324	47.5	88,311	82,058	170,369	243,469	69.9	234,288	377,793	62.0

TABLE 6.—VITAL STATISTICS RELATING TO MIDWIFERY AND MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE AREAS FOR THE YEARS
1938 AND 1945.

	1938				1945			
	Maternity and Child Welfare area.		Midwifery area.		Maternity and Child Welfare area.		Midwifery area.	
	County Council.	Autonomous	County Council.	Autonomous	County Council.	Autonomous	County Council.	Autonomous
Population (estimated)	1,880,600	964,853	1,700,330	180,270	1,832,420	893,033	1,666,560	165,860
LIVE BIRTHS—								
Legitimate	25,733	12,682	23,418	2,315	28,273	13,663	25,670	2,603
Illegitimate	80	436	784	76	2,182	1,152	1,927	255
Total	26,593	13,118	24,202	2,391	30,455	14,815	27,597	2,858
Rate (per 1,000 est. resident population)	14.14	13.59	14.23	13.26	16.62	16.58	16.55	17.23
STILLBIRTHS—								
No. registered	1,352	706	1,216	136	971	476	870	101
Rate (per 1,000 total births)	48	51	47	53	30	31	30	34
INFANT DEATHS—								
Legitimate	1,393	711	1,265	128	1,370	690	1,212	158
Illegitimate	70	39	63	7	155	72	141	14
Total	1,463	750	1,328	135	1,525	762	1,353	172
INFANT MORTALITY RATE—								
Legitimate	54	56	54	55	48	50	47	60
Illegitimate	81	89	80	92	71	62	73	54
Total (legitimate and illegitimate)	55	57	54	56	50	51	49	60
MATERNAL MORTALITY—								
No. of deaths from—								
Puerperal and post-abortive sepsis	26	15	24	2	14	6	12	2
Other maternal causes	75	39	67	8	59	31	52	7
Total	101	54	91	10	73	37	64	9
MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE—								
Per 1,000 live births	3.79	4.11	3.76	4.18	2.39	2.49	2.31	3.14
Per 1,000 live and stillbirths	3.61	3.90	3.58	3.95	2.32	2.41	2.24	3.04

